THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, State Printer.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every evening except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5,00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year,	5,00
" " " six months,	2,50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3,00

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1866. NO. 90.

THE SENTINEL.

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GOV. WORTH'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 19, 1866.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—The attention of this whole nation is now specially directed to the anomalous condition of our national affairs. It seems fit, therefore, that our consideration should be primarily directed to the restoration of national order and harmony. Although we are now denied any legislative participation in the conduct of the government of the United States, we should not be listless as to passing events, nor unmindful of the benefits to be derived from an occasional review of the past. More than eighteen months ago a bloody sectional war was closed by the total overthrow of the weaker, by the stronger section. Its declared object, on the one side, was to break up the Union;—on the other to preserve it. It ended as might have been expected. The commanders of the Southern armies, after the South was completely exhausted, as to every thing which constitutes strength in war, and after exhibitions of valor in the field which astonished the world, surrendered on the stipulation of impunity to the surrendering forces. Arms had established the supremacy of the Union. Not a guerilla party in the South remained under arms. The whole people of the South, whether they had favored the inception of the war or sympathized with their section after it began or not, gave every evidence they could give of their submission to the result of the conflict, and their willingness to obey the Constitution and laws of the United States. What was then in the way of an immediate restoration of the Union? The machinery of government in the Southern States was in the hands of those who had given their adhesion to the rebellion. This was a state of things not contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. Precedent furnished no guidance in altering the machinery of the rebellious State governments, so as to work in harmony with the national government. The President, who owed his elevated position to his reputation for statesmanship, and the consistent devotion of his life to the preservation of the Union, held that he ought not to recognize the officers of the States who had given their adhesion to the rebellion, even so far as to make them the instruments of reorganization; that while the States existed, and the Union had been preserved, there were, in these States, no legislative, judicial or executive officers, lawfully constituted. To enable these States to reform their Constitutions, and the machinery of their governments, he granted amnesty to the people who had favored the rebellion,—with certain exceptions,—on the condition of their renewing allegiance to the United States by taking an oath to support the Constitution,—reserving the right to grant pardons, upon special petitions, to such individuals of the excepted classes as he might deem deserving of them. He appointed Provisional Governors, under whose orders elections were held for delegates to State Conventions, those only being allowed to vote at such elections, to whom general or special pardons had been granted. The great body of the people complied with the conditions, and voted at such elections. When our Convention assembled, it was understood that the President, and the people of the dominant States, expected of us three amendments of our Constitution, as essential to harmonious Union, and permanent reconciliation, to wit: the renunciation of the doctrine of secession; the abolition of slavery; and the repudiation of the debt contracted in the prosecution of the rebellion; and the ratification by the Legislature, thereafter to assemble, of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed during the war, abolishing slavery throughout the United States.—From all we could learn from the press, the avowals of representative men of the North, and all the sources of information, we entertained no doubt that these views of the President were approved by the great body of those who elected him. Many of our people deemed some of these terms hard and injurious to the well-being of the State; but regarding them as the conditions to restored amity, prescribed by our conquerors, they were accepted with remarkable unanimity, and have since been observed with strict fidelity. One of them reduced from affluence to poverty a large number of our people, in nowise responsible for this sectional war. We accepted them, because we thought these terms were required by the victors from the vanquished, as all that was required of us as preliminaries to the restoration of concord between the late belligerents. We elected Senators and Representatives to Congress, with all the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution. We were not ignorant that Congress, during the war, had prescribed an oath of office, commonly known as the "test oath," which very few, if any of our people who had remained citizens of the State, during the war, could conscientiously take. We regarded this act as unconstitutional. Article 0, Section 3, of the Constitution of the United States, provides that Senators and Representatives and other officers "shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States." If Congress have the power to add to this oath such further oath as it may deem expedient, it is manifest that any *party*, having temporary ascendancy in Congress, can prescribe an oath which will exclude from Congress all who do not agree in sentiment with the dominant party. This principle would destroy the very basis of our national government. It was never intended that a *party*, having temporary ascendancy, should have authority to make its ascendancy perpetual. We believed, from the resolutions of Congress passed during the war, and the manifest requirements of enlightened policy, that the North was willing to restore friendly relations with the South, and nobody could expect any cordiality to be restored, while this statute was held to be in force. We expected it to be repealed, or to be declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which tribunal, fortunately for the cause of civil liberty, partizanship has as yet made but slight inroads. We believed that the constitutional guards, and the virtue and intelligence of the electors, were a sufficient protection against disloyal men finding their way into the national councils, or, if experience should indicate the necessity of others, they would be provided in amendments of the Constitution, and not in partizan legislation. In the matter of electing our Senators and Representatives to Congress, every citizen who had advocated the doctrine of secession before the war, or taken conspicuous part in the military conflict, delicately forebore to ask for a seat in Congress. Although human experience has taught that those who (right or wrong) have exhibited manly courage in military conflict, rarely disregard the terms of capitulation when conquered, in this State, no one who had favored the initiation of the war, or distinguished himself in the field during its progress, asked to be made a member of Congress. Every Senator and Representative elected had always opposed secession until the United States could no longer protect his person or property. Up to this time, we thought the wise and magnanimous policy of the President was about to produce at an early day, the beneficent results he contemplated. A few days before the meeting of Congress, after we had complied with all these supposed preliminaries to national reconciliation, speeches of distinguished partizan leaders of the Congress soon to assemble, gave us premonitions of the purposes of the dominant party. I need not remind you of the chilling shock we received when the action of the dominant party in Congress announced that our members, irrespective of their qualifications, would not be received—and that the Union, for the preservation of which so many lives had been lost, and so frightful a national debt had been created, should be practically dissolved until it should be the pleasure of the dominant party majority to restore it. Up to this time, this fraction of the Congress contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, exercise the legislative power, without declaring when, if ever, or upon what conditions, the people of the other States they govern shall have representation, and the recent elections in the dominant States sanction this action. It is proper to refer to the actions of the people and the authorities of this State, in the interim of these extraordinary national movements. Not a guerrilla party existed in the late rebellious States. In this State not a single instance has occurred where a Sheriff has had occasion, since the surrender, to require a *posse* or other aid to execute civil process. Our bench of Judges have executed their duties in a manner which would have given lustre to the Judiciary of any period in the history of the world. The steadiness with which our Judges have held the scales of justice has at last extorted praise even from those who, at first, studied to malign them. A few of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and I grieve to say, a few of our own people, who seek to propitiate the favor of our conquerors by furnishing aliment to their unjust prejudices, have sought to make the impression, at the North, that freedmen and Union men could not have justice at the hands of our Courts. To this end emissaries have been employed to traverse the country and record *ex parte* statements to cast odium on the administration of justice—petitions have been covertly got up by some of our own citizens and sent to the President of the United States, charging disloyalty to our people and favoritism to our Courts, to embitter against us the virtuous classes of the North. Amongst us these machinations are well understood. The virtuous and intelligent men of the North who have settled among us, and especially the soldiers who stood in front of the fight, on both sides, in the late conflict of arms, despise these slanders. Through the agency of whole-souled men public opinion, it is hoped, will soon reach a healthy state. Our judges, unmoved by these unworthy imputations and unawed by intimations that they would be suspended from the exercise of their functions, if their adjudications did not accord with the dominant power, have silenced slander itself.—No murmur is now heard against the fairness with which justice is administered in our Courts. The fearful increase of crime, the natural sequent of a civil war in which disrespect for the rights of non-combatants was authoritatively countenanced, if not encouraged, is being rapidly repressed, and reverence for justice is having its natural triumph. Our Legislative Department has been anxiously endeavoring to alter our Code to suit our novel situation, and to bring order out of the chaos produced by the late convulsion. This review of our national affairs brings us to the present period.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

In June last I received from the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, a communication herewith transmitted to you, covering an attested copy of a joint resolution of Congress, proposing a fourteenth article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It proposes—*First*,—That "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." *Second*, That "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." *Third*.—That "no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws." *Fourth*, That "representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State." *Fifth*,—that "no person shall be a Senator, or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability." *Sixth*.—"That, the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of Pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned." *Seventh*,—That, "neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void." *Eighth*,—That "the Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

The Constitution provides that "the House of Representatives shall be composed of members, chosen every second year by the people of the several States," and that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State." This proposition is not made to us by a Congress so composed; this State, with eleven others, being denied representation in the body which proposed thus to amend the fundamental law. It was the clear intention of the Constitution that every State should have a right to representation in a Congress proposing alterations in the original articles of compact; and on this account, alone, no State, pretending to have rights under the Constitution, can, with proper scrupulousness or dignity, ratify an amendment thus proposed. It is remarkable that this proposed amendment contemplates, under *one article*, to change the Constitution in eight particulars, some of them altogether incongruous to be ratified as a *whole*. We are not allowed to ratify such of them as we approve and reject those we disapprove. This is the first attempt to introduce the vice of omnibus legislation into the grave matter of changing the fundamental law. In 1789, Congress proposed to the States, pursuant to the 5th article, of the original constitution, twelve new articles, as amendments. Ten of these were ratified by three fourths of the States. The resolution, by which these articles were submitted to the States, authorizes the States to ratify "*all or any of them.*" Ten of them were ratified—two were rejected. Each of the other three amendments which have been adopted, to wit: the *eleventh*, recommended in 1794, the *twelfth* in 1803, and the *thirteenth* in 1865, was confined to one matter. To some of the provisions of this proposed *fourteenth* article, constitutionally, submitted to us, there would probably be no objection. To others, or to the heterogeneous whole, it is hoped the State will never give her assent. A commentary on all the proposed amendments would make this document inordinately long. A few remarks, on one or two of them, may not be inappropriate. Under our laws, made in conformity to the Constitution of the United States, every one of the following State officers, who entered on the discharge of his duties prior to the 20th day of May 1861, took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, viz: the Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Public Treasurer, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, Clerks and Masters in Equity, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Constables, County Trustees, Coroners, Registers, entry-takers, processioners, rangers, standard-keepers, surveyors, every officer of the militia, Attorney General, State and County Solicitors, every member of the General Assembly, and every other officer holding any office of trust or profit in this State, every lawyer was likewise required to take it, though the right to practice law has not been held to be an office of trust or profit. The persons who had held these offices prior to the war comprise a vast proportion of the population of the State. All postmasters and others who had held office under the United States, had also taken this oath. These classes embraced the great body of the intelligence of the State.

When war had been inaugurated,—when one section had confronted the other in military conflict,—when personal security compelled obedience to those in *de facto* authority, who, of all these classes of officers, who remained in the State, did not join his own section in the fight, or give "aid and comfort" in the technical sense of this phrase, or in the sense which future interpretation may assign to it, to those who did join in it? Scarcely a man remained among us who can conscientiously say that he gave no "aid and comfort" to the Southern soldiers, during that conflict. But strange to say!—this amendment leaves eligible to office any one who went into a convention, and voted for the ordinance of secession, and any one who voluntarily took up arms and fought on the side of the South to the end of the war, or held a seat in the Confederate Congress, provided such person had never taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

If it be held that a deeper shade of guilt attaches to those who had held office and taken this oath, than to others who owed like allegiance to the United States; is a lawyer who had taken that oath and afterwards joined in the rebellion, less guilty than a constable or a postmaster, or other interior officer who had taken the oath and afterwards given aid to the rebellion? If it be said that the dispensing power reserved to two-thirds of Congress may be relied on to prevent any special hardship, it is inconceivable how so large a body, charged with so many more important duties, could exercise this power with justice or discretion. If this amendment should be ratified, it is believed that not a single one could be found in the State who was, before the war, a Governor, a Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court, a member of Congress, or member of the General Assembly of this State who would be eligible as a county register or village postmaster, without this dispensation of two-thirds of Congress. The advocates of this amendment urge that if we ratify it representation in Congress will be conceded to us; and that, if we reject it, we must expect, from the dominant party in Congress, calamities still more dire than we have yet felt. There is no warrant for either assertion. It would have been as unbecoming in Congress to offer it to us under any such promise, or such threat as it would be degrading to us to ratify it under such circumstances. It should be considered solely in reference to its fitness to form a part of the fundamental law of a country claiming high position among enlightened and Christian nations. The fifth section of this proposed article has the same import, and is intended to convey as much power, as if it were repeated at the end of each one of the four preceding sections. The original Constitution, in closing the catalogue of the powers of Congress, gives the authority "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or any department or officer thereof, this authority has always been understood to apply to power conferred on the government of the United States, by amendments subsequently made, and has repeatedly received the consideration of the judiciary. If the design of this fifth section is simply to re-affirm the long established principle of power necessarily implied under the provision just recited, it is needless surplusage; but if, as its special insertion indicates, it is intended to amplify the various powers which would be reasonably implied from the sections which precede it, and to give to Congress a peculiar authority over the subjects embraced in the proposed fourteenth article, it is mischievous and dangerous.

If there be any feature in the American system of freedom which gives to it practical value, it is the fact that a municipal code is provided under the jurisdiction of each State, by which all controversies as to life, liberty or property, except in the now limited field of Federal jurisdiction, are determined by a jury of the county or neighborhood where the parties reside and the contest arises; but, if Congress is hereafter to become the protector of life, liberty and property in the States, and the guarantor of equal protection of the laws; and by appropriate legislation to declare a system of rights and remedies, which can be administered only in the Federal Courts, then the most common and familiar officers of justice must be transferred to the few points in the State where these courts are held, and to judges and other officers, deriving and holding their commissions, not from the authority and people of the State as heretofore, but from the President and Senate of the United States. The States, as by so much, are to cease to be self-governing communities as heretofore, and trespasses against the person, assaults and batteries, false imprisonments and the like, where only our own citizens are parties, must be regulated by the Congress of the Nation and adjudged only in its courts. I cannot believe that the deliberate judgment of the people of any State or any section will approve such an innovation, for although its annoyances may be ours to-day, they must expect them to be theirs to-morrow. The people of this State, with a singular approach to unanimity, are sincerely desirous of a restoration of their constitutional relations with the American Union. In the face of circumstances, rendering it nearly impossible, they have paid its government the taxes of former years, laid when another *de facto* government whose powers they could not have resisted if they would, was making levies in money and kind almost greater than they could bear; they acquiesced in the extinction of slavery, which annihilated more than half their wealth; they have borne with patience the exclusion of their Senators and Representatives from the halls of Congress, where they have had no one to contradict or explain the most exaggerated misrepresentations, or even to make known their grievances. How long this unnatural condition of our relations is to continue, it seems, we shall be allowed to have no share in determining. No time has been set, and no conditions proposed, on which it may be terminated. In the meantime, I trust, we shall meet events as they arise with a reasonable and manly fortitude, ready at all times to fulfil our duties as patriotic citizens, but under no circumstances willing to sacrifice the honor and rights of the State, as a member of the Union; not in the sense of the advocates of secession, but as taught by Iredell and Marshall and Story and Kent and Webster, and in which moderate men everywhere, North and South, before the war, were supposed to concur. Anxious as I was to avert the late war, and have at all times been to compose our troubles on the basis of the Union as our fathers framed it, I can perceive in this proposed amendment nothing calculated to perpetuate the Union; but its tendency seems to me better suited to perpetuate sectional alienation and estrangement, and I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending that it be not ratified.

THE AFRICAN RACE.

Most of the African race among us were lately slaves. Their masters cared for their subsistence. Their habits illy fit them to provide for their indispensable daily wants. Nothing can be more absurd than the supposition that the great body of them can now participate in Governmental affairs with any discretion. A very few of them are discreet and virtuous, and have considerable intelligence; and when the State shall be left free to manage her internal affairs, without extraneous interference, I do not doubt that the question as to what share ought to be granted them, in the elective franchise, will be candidly considered. To grant universal suffrage to them now is manifestly absurd.

What ought to be done in reference to this race, if its consideration could be approached apart from passion and party politics, would embarrass the wisest statesman and philanthropist. Unhappily, our present condition does not allow such calm consideration. At present it blends itself with our national affairs. From the earliest period of our history under the National Union, it has been the cause, or the pretext, for sectional strife. Disunionists, North and South, have constantly used it to alienate one section of our country from the other. When these strifes at last culminated in war, and slavery was suddenly abolished, and the South thereby grievously impoverished and constrained to accommodate itself to a violent change, more suddenly introduced than the teachings of experience would seem to warrant, all patriotic men looked for national repose, as a set-off.—The one great theory of our government, which was supposed to be settled, was that each State should manage its own internal affairs; but so far from the abolition of slavery having composed our sectional differences, it has only intensified them,—the negro being still the subject of strife. The North claimed that humanity required its interposition to protect the recently emancipated slaves from aggression on the part of the white people of the South, and new and strange tribunals were instituted among us to manage this race, claiming and exercising long after hostilities had ceased, exclusive jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over whites and blacks, as to all matters to which a freedman was a party, and resting their decisions and modes of proceeding on no known rules. It behooves every patriotic mind to solve the problem, what is best to be done to avoid this sectional strife in relation to the negro. Is it possible, in entire consistency with the well being of the African race, to avoid this enduring source of animosity between the sections? It seems to me that the course to be pursued is obvious, if the parties to the controversy sincerely desire reconciliation. The cause of the trouble is the unequal distribution of the race between the sections. The plain and practical remedy is their more equal diffusion. Existing circumstances invite such diffusion. The people of the South (whether from prejudice or not is immaterial, to the view I take) do not regard the negro as their equal.—He is not allowed the right of suffrage. The North insists that this prejudice of the South does cruel wrong to the African. Among us they are very poor, and few of them have acquired local attachments by ownership of land. The results of emancipation and war have made the whites poor also; and the uncertain condition of our federal relations prevents the influx of capital or population. Enterprise is paralyzed. Few are able to employ laborers and pay them liberally. On the other hand the dominant States are rich. In all of them the wages of labor is much greater than we can pay. In many of them are public lands of great fertility which the laws give to the actual settler at a nominal price. In one of these States a portion of the people has given a substantial earnest of the principles they profess by electing two Africans as members of their State Legislature. Everything seems to invite their emigration to the dominant States;—but most of them are too poor to pay the expenses of moving. This difficulty may be overcome by diverting the appropriation made to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau, to defraying the traveling expenses of those who may choose to move, allowing each one to choose the State or territory to which he would go. When thus left free and aided to go where they may think their condition will be bettered, no grounds will be left for further sectional strife as to their government. Who that would avoid the rock on which our ship of State is threatened with wreck, will object to this scheme of reconciliation? It is clear that the Northern States will not object to it. It will place the negroes, voluntarily emigrating to them, under their immediate guardianship, where they can look after their personal protection and mental and moral culture, much more discreetly than they can by a Freedman's Bureau, or any other machinery while they remain here.

I am sure North Carolina will not object to this scheme. If it be objected that the emigration would be so universal as to leave us for a time, without a sufficiency of laborers, and it be conceded that this would be the result, who would not prefer to perform servile labor until other labor could be procured, to the inquietude and humiliation to which we are now subjected?—But, such would not be the result. North Carolina means to treat her freedmen with justice and humanity. Very many of them retain the feelings of kindness and confidence which they formerly felt towards their late masters, and these reciprocate the feeling and pay them fair wages, and give them every reasonable aid to better their condition. Although we may be unable to perceive anything to encourage our efforts in the past history of the race, I respectfully recommend that you propose this plan of national reconciliation to the Congress of the United States. Whether the suggestion be carried out or not, it behooves us to consider what the welfare of the State requires us to do in special reference to the African race among us. The task which the sudden emancipation of so many slaves imposed, if we were allowed to undertake it without interference, would be a most difficult one. We must face it as it is, and do the best we can for the common weal of the white and the black.

The most prominent subjects demanding new legislation is crime and pauperism. Our Courts have been so occupied with the criminal side of the dockets that little attention could be given to civil suits, and our jails are still crowded.—Stealing, formerly regarded as the meanest of crimes, and of untrequent occurrence in this State, from the manner in which the late war was conducted and other causes, has come to be regarded as a rather venisble offence. The action of our Courts has done much to check it. It is still frightfully common. Negroes compose much the larger class of these offenders.—Much the larger number of convicts, of all colors, are insolvents, and the expenses of their prosecution and imprisonment swell largely the frightful burthen of taxation under which our impoverished people are laboring. This evil must be remedied, if possible.

Under our existing laws recently enacted, power is conferred on the Justices of the Peace to erect work houses for their respective Counties, in which insolvent convicts should work out the fines imposed and the costs of prosecution. The erection of proper buildings will cost much. Counties cannot bear the expense of erecting around them sufficient walls to prevent the escape of prisoners. The salary of the Superintendent and other employees must be considerable. How can the convict be compelled to labor? What is he to work at? If a machinist, is it contemplated to supply each County work-shop with the necessary tools and materials? Is leather to be provided for the shoemaker and saddler; coal, anvil, hammer and bellows for the blacksmith; plank and planes for the carpenter, &c.? If not, what is he to work at? Or if he be not a mechanic, what is he to work at? Certainly not at farming. This would require the keeping of mules or horses, with uncertainty whether any, or how many convicts would be sent to the work-house. The Superintendent could not pitch his crop in uncertainty whether he would have any hands or how many he would have, and almost a certainty that when he put his convict in the field to work he would run away. I submit whether it would not be better to keep up our highways by taxation, and to compel insolvent vagrants and others, convicted of misdemeanors, to work with ball and chain, on the highways or other public works of the Counties, allowing them, as provided in our County work-house act to raise the fine and costs by apprenticing themselves.

PENITENTIARY.

As to convicts for the higher grades of crime I think a Penitentiary should be erected. This mode of punishment has been in long use in most of the States. It has never been discontinued, so far as I am informed, in any State which has adopted it, and I regard this experience as decisive in favor of the plan. If this recommendation be approved, I further recommend that provision be made for employing convict labor, as far as practicable, in the construction of the necessary buildings, and that a proper commission be constituted to carry out the design in the best manner.

PAUPERISM.

The number dependent for subsistence on public charity is vastly greater than it ever was in any past period of our history. A benevolent feature of the Freedmen's Bureau was the issuing of rations to indigent blacks. This, I understand, will be, or has been discontinued. Large numbers of them, too old or infirm to labor, and a still larger number of children, too young to labor, and without parents, or with parents not providing for them, must be cared for. In addition to these is the large number made dependent by the loss or the maiming of their parents in the late war. As to the number of these last I cannot furnish the statistics contemplated by the resolution of the General Assembly of the tenth of March last, the chairmen of the County Courts of some three or four counties only, having sent me any returns, and these do not profess to be full and accurate.—The pauper negroes, formerly supported by the master, must now go to the poor house.—I recommend a revision of the poor laws. I am not prepared to suggest any specific alterations of them, but hope your wisdom may be able to devise some plan of lightning the heavy burthen which the proper care of the poor must soon impose upon us.

APPRENTICESHIP.

I recommend a revision of our laws in relation to apprenticeship. The future well-being of the State depends much upon the manner in which our children and youth are brought up. Great numbers of the rising generation, white and black, are growing up without proper training in the habits of steady industry essential to make them moral and useful citizens. Some of them, children, having no father to guide them; many of them, (in the language of one of our statesmen, the parents with whom such children may live, do not habitually employ their time in some honest industrious occupation."—But to attain the proper ends of apprenticeship, no pains should be spared, in selecting the masters to whom the tutelage of such children is committed, in this, I think the administration of our laws requires amendment. When a child is to be bound apprentice, I fear that our country Courts, to which this duty is confided, and which are expected to act in *loco parentis*, often neglect to look properly to the fitness of the master to bring up the child. Now when the welfare of the State requires the exercise of this power much more extensively than formerly, it is well to inquire whether something may not be done for the better protection and bearing of this class. In practice I fear, that the eminently wise and beneficent provision of our Statute, Rev. Code, Chap. 54, Sec. 18, has not been sufficently observed. It requires the Grand Jury of every County annually, at the orphan's court, to present to the Court, in writing, the names of all orphan children within their county, that have not guardians, if not bound out to some trade or employment: and also all abuses, mismanagement and neglect of such guardians as are appointed by the court of their county; I recommend that the provisions of this section be enlarged so as to embrace all children whom you may declare fit subjects of apprenticeships and that the Jury report at every term of the court, and that it be made the duty of the county attorney, at each term, to give the act in charge to the Grand Jury. I suggest further that it would tend much to the security and proper care of apprentices, if it were made the special duty of the county solicitor to attend to the binding of each apprentice and attest the indentures, with power in every case where he may deem it expedient, to carry the case by appeal to the Superior Court, and that proper provision be made for his compensation for this service.

I have received from Thos. P. Devereux, Esq., an aged citizen, distinguished for his intelligence, and long the owner and manager of a large number of slaves, a letter on this subject, presenting many views and reflections, the result of his experience. I transmit his letter with this message, and commend his suggestions to your consideration. It has been the policy of the General Assembly, since the ordinance of emancipation, to so reform our laws, as to personal rights, that no distinction should exist to the prejudice of the blacks. I find some distinctions still exists as to apprenticeship, inadvertently overlooked I presume. Our laws require the binding of white females to the age of eighteen, and colored females to the age of twenty-one years; and power is conferred on the court to bind as apprentice, "the children of free negroes, when the parents with whom such children may live, do not habitually employ their time in some honest industrious occupation." There is no provision for binding white children so neglected by their parents. I hope the law will be so altered as to abolish these discriminations, and all others, if any others be found to exist.

An embarrassing difficulty, as to the binding of negro children, has lately presented itself. On being notified by a citizen, to whom negro children had been bound as apprentices by the county court, that he had been notified by an officer of the freedman's bureau, that such binding would not be respected, and that he was required to surrender such children, the indentures having been declared null by authority of the officers of the bureau, I had had no previous notice that such interference was contemplated. In reply to a letter of inquiry which I thereupon addressed to Brevet Major General Robinson, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in this State, he sent me a copy of the order under which his subordinate acted, in these words: "The civil courts will not be allowed to make any discrimination between whites and blacks, in the apprenticing of children. No child whose parents are able and willing to support it, can be bound without the consent of the parents; children over fourteen years of age will not be bound out as apprentices under any circumstances. Col. Rutherford will see that the above rules are strictly carried out, and will at once cancel all indentures not made in conformity therewith." This order, if carried into effect, substantially annuls, as I conceive, the powers of our courts over minor children of color. The correspondence on the subject is not concluded. I hope the order will be revoked. As soon as a final decision shall be reached I will communicate it to you.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Soon after the adjournment of our Convention, I addressed a communication to General Robinson, calling his attention to the fact that our laws had been so reformed that no discrimination existed as to the administration of justice, to the prejudice of free persons of color. He promptly issued an order, a copy of which accompanies this communication, dated July the 13th, 1866, restoring to our courts, with one exception, all cases to which freedmen are parties. This order relieved our people from one source of great annoyance. It has been faith-

fully observed on the part of the bureau, and the power so justly and wisely exercised by our courts, that nobody now doubts that the change of jurisdiction was a proper one.

Our anomalous condition, the boundaries of jurisdiction between the military and civil authorities being ill defined, has led to much correspondence between the Executive and Military Commandants of the State. It is spread out on my letter book, subject to your inspection. It shows, as I think, a disposition on both sides, to avoid unnecessary conflict.

For a time I was distressed by a portion of our people, who, by petitions addressed to the President and otherwise, charged upon our courts partiality and favoritism, to the prejudice of the United States' soldiers and negroes; and by reports tending to the same end, made to me by the military commandant of the State, covering complaints made to him, by certain of our citizens, who represented that they could not have justice in our courts. Investigation has shown these complaints to have had no just foundation, and the manifest fairness with which our judicial officers have held the scales of justice, has won the admiration of all. At one time these complaints seemed alarming. I deemed it of vital importance to ascertain whether there was any great grounds for them, and if they were found to be unfounded, to counteract their baneful influence. And, upon receiving from the military commandant of the State, a complaint from a citizen of Wilkes County, imputing grossly disloyal conduct to certain persons being organized as State militia, I deemed it necessary to send an agent, in conjunction with one appointed by the military commandant, to enquire into the truthfulness of these allegations. I appointed William S. Mason, Esquire, of this city. His report, as well as that of the officer sent with him by General Robinson, showed the groundlessness of the complaint. Mr. Mason bore his own expenses and performed this service, with the knowledge that I had no power to give a warrant for his compensation. His services were valuable to the State, and I trust you will have no hesitation in giving him suitable compensation.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The term for which the Honorable John Pool was elected United States Senator will expire on the fourth of March next. Although we have no indications how long it will be the pleasure of the dominant party in Congress, to exclude us from any participation in national legislation, we ought, as I think, to continue to perform on our part, all our constitutional duties, among which is the election of a Senator, with all the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution; and I, therefore, deem it proper to call your attention to an act of Congress, approved July 25th 1866, entitled "an act to regulate the times and manner for holding elections for Senators in Congress," a copy of which accompanies this message.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Under the resolutions, authorizing the furnishing of maimed soldiers with artificial legs, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, devolving on the Governor the duty of carrying the same into execution, I addressed a letter to the Sheriff of each county of the State, requesting him to report to me, at an early day, the number in his county who had lost limbs, distinguishing those who had lost legs, from those who had lost arms. I also addressed letters to a number of Manufacturers of artificial limbs, whose patents had been approved, and who were manufacturing limbs for the maimed soldiers of the United States, requesting them to send me samples of their manufacture, and to submit proposals for supplying the State. Many specimens were sent and proposals made. After a careful examination and extensive inquiry, I closed a contract with Jewitt & Co., at seventy dollars for each leg and fifty dollars for each arm to be supplied.—To insure an easy fit, it was necessary that the soldier should be in the shop and there have the limb fitted to the stump, and the contract, therefore, required the manufacturer to make them in a shop in this city. To enable the soldiers to come here without cost, I wrote to the Presidents of each of the railroads and transportation companies, requesting free passage for them, coming and going, to which all of them promptly assented. I caused to be fitted up a house with suitable beddings, &c., for such of them to occupy as might choose to do so, they being at no expense except for provisions, which they could bring with them or otherwise procure. I employed Mr. S. G. Ryan to attend to the details, whose report, to me, accompanies this message. The Sheriffs, without exception, have given me their prompt co-operation.

The government of the United States pays the same contractors seventy-five dollars for each leg. It will not cost the State more than this sum, including all the incidental expenses. The manufacturers are executing their undertaking faithfully, and giving, so far as I have heard, entire satisfaction to the maimed soldiers. I am much gratified with the successful and satisfactory manner in which this work is progressing, which gave me much anxiety and solicitude in the selecting of the patent, and arranging the beginning of the work. I refer you for further particulars to the accompanying report of Mr. Ryan, who has faithfully and diligently kept the books and attended to all the details.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The close of the war left the Lunatic Asylum in a most deplorable condition. On the occupation of this city by the United States army, the benevolent design of this Institution did not protect it from spoliation. The fencing which inclosed its grounds, some —— acres, was torn away and used for fuel, or other purposes. The orchard and garden were exposed. Its stock of milch cows, hogs, corn, pork, &c., was seized and taken away. It is just to the United States officers in command here, to say, that they prevented the disbanding of the Institution and the turning out of the poor maniacs by furnishing the needful supplies until, by the partial restoration of the civil authorities, the State could resume her guardianship over it.

Under the act ratified the tenth day of March last, "to secure a better government for the Insane Asylum," vesting the government of the institution in five supervisors, to be biennially appointed by the Governor, and the Governor to be *ex officio* Chairman of the board, I solicited and obtained the consent of five gentlemen, distinguished for capacity and benevolence, and all resident in Raleigh, to serve as supervisors, to wit: Thos. Bragg, Geo. W. Mordecai, Dr. E. Burke Haywood, T. H. Selby, and C. Dewey, and, upon the resignation of Dr. Haywood, after a few months service, I obtained the consent of Dr. Charles E. Johnson, and appointed him to fill the vacancy. These gentlemen are entitled to the thanks of the State for their diligent effort, requiring much of their time, often upon sudden call, in the discharge of their duties. The journal of our proceedings are open for your inspection. We have endeavored to do everything we deemed compatible with the laws and consistent with enlightened benevolence, to diminish the expenses of the Institution. Your attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent, Dr. E. C. Fisher, which I herewith transmit to you, indicating the particulars as to which we deem additional legislation necessary. It is believed that it presents a full and fair showing of the management of this great charity, and its future wants. The whole of the appropriation for its support has been exhausted. A further appropriation will be needed at an early day to lay in supplies for the coming year. We did not construe the act making the appropriation for the support of the Institution this year, as contemplating the payment of sundry debts contracted for supplies, salaries, &c., towards the close of the war and afterwards. We have had much trouble in scaling these debts, mostly on the basis of Confederate money. If adjusted according to the scale of depreciation established by the General Assembly, some of them would get much more and others much less, than we deemed equitable. We submit a report of the amount which, we think, ought to be paid to each of these creditors—and I recommend that an appropriation be made for their payment.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It will be seen by the able report of our Public Treasurer, which, I herewith transmit, that we received some months ago, the scrip for one hundred and seventy thousand(170,000) acres of Public lands, being one share of a donation of public lands, by Congress, to aid in establishing colleges in the several States and territories, to impart instruction in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. By the second section of an Act of the General Assembly, ratified the fifth day of March 1866, the Public Treasurer is empowered, by and with the advice of the Governor, to sell this land and invest the proceeds in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or other safe stocks, yielding not less than five *per centum* interest. Owing to the Homestead law, which grants limited quantities of the public lands to actual settlers, at a nominal price, our scrip if now put in market, will bring little more than fifty (50) cents *per* acre. It sold at this price, the endowment of the proposed college would be very small, and in the present unsettled condition of our country, the election of the Stocks in which the investment should be made, is most embarrassing. The low price of our *ante bellum* bonds invites investment in them, if the State shall be allowed to recuperate and keep faith with her creditors, which I hope and believe will be the case: but, in the painful uncertainty which clouds the future, as no damage could be foreseen from a little delay, we have declined the responsibility of making a sale, and deciding in what stocks the proceeds should be invested; and we respectfully ask for more specific instruction from your honorable body. I am sure the State will heartily co-operate in adopting the most efficient means of carrying out the designs of Congress, to wit, giving the aids of science to the chief elements of American strength and prosperity. The inquiry arises, how can this object be most efficiently carried out in this State?

Our University, which our Constitution requires us to sustain, has lost the bulk of its endowment, by the insolvency of the bank of North Carolina. It has buildings adapted to the accommodation of four hundred (400) students on a tract of land containing many hundred acres of good agricultural land, with only about one hundred students with large libraries, a very extensive Geological Cabinet, and other facilities for imparting scientific knowledge. It appears to me that the best mode of carrying out the will of Congress, will be the engrafting of one University of an Agricultural and Mechanical Department. A like course has been adopted, or is under consideration, in several of the Northern States. Our indefatigable Public Treasurer has corresponded with the Treasurers of many of these States on the subject, and will take pleasure in giving to any committee, to whom you may give this matter in charge, the benefit to be derived from the action of other States. The subject deserves your special consideration.

INTERCHANGE OF LAWS, SUPREME COURT REPORTS, &C.

Our statistics and the decisions of our Supreme Court, since the re-organization of the State government, have been forwarded to the several States and territories; and we have received, and are constantly receiving, large numbers of volumes in exchange. New York sent us one hundred and fifteen (115) volumes, and many of the other States a considerable number.—Massachusetts, and some other States, through their proper officers, have asked us to make their sets of our Supreme Court Reports complete, by sending them the reports of the decisions made by our Court during the war. We have been unable to comply with these requests, because, if they were printed in sufficient numbers, they have been lost. Many of them were unbound and poorly printed on bad paper. I suggest the expediency of re-printing new editions of them.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I learn from the Librarian that he will soon require more space for the reception of books. Besides the annual addition of literary, historical and scientific works being made under the law appropriating five hundred dollars ($500) a year, for the increase of the public Library, we are continually receiving large accessions by our interchanges with the States and the National government. Additional space should be provided for them. As to how this may be best effected, I have no specific recommendation to submit.

The old arsenal building, at an inconsiderable expense, (now entirely useless) might be made available for some public purpose.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

I call your attention to the condition of the buildings and grounds, provided by law as the residence of the Governor. They have been occupied as the head-quarters of the Military Commandant of the State, since the capture of this city by Gen. Sherman's army, in April, 1865. The fencing has been removed, the garden, the fruit trees and shrubbery are exposed to stock, some of the ornamental trees cut down and the buildings damaged and defaced. I have not asked to occupy these buildings. They require essential repairs to make them a suitable residence, and nearly all the furniture has been lost or destroyed, and no appropriation has been made to repair and refurnish the premises.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

On entering upon the discharge of my official duties, I found that the standards of weights and measures, belonging to the State, were missing. Many counties which had lost a part or all of their standards of weights and measures heretofore supplied by the State, were applying for new ones. On application to the Secretary of the Treasury, a new supply was sent; and, in the meantime, I addressed a circular to the Chairman of each County Court in the State, to ascertain what measures it would be my duty to provide for them, under the provisions of chapter 117 Revised Code.

I could not contract, with discretion, for the manufacture of these measures, until I knew the whole number to be supplied. Very many of the chairmen did not respond. I sent a second circular, to the county court clerks, and have now an answer from nearly all of them. I respectfully submit that the details of this duty ought not to be imposed on the Governor, or that he should be authorized to employ and pay a suitable agent to attend to it. I refer you to a letter on this subject from Prof. A. D. Baehe, which accompanies this message.

MILITIA.

A well regulated militia is essential to the administration of the State government, as well as to the discharge of her duties as a member of the Union. At the beginning of my administration, total disorganization of the militia existed. Under the act of the General Assembly, passed the 12th day of March last, I appointed John A. Gilmer, Jr., Adjutant General, with instructions to carry out the provisions of said act. The duties to be performed were twenty times greater than they were before the war. Nearly five thousand officers had to be elected, commissioned and qualified—proper records to be kept—a correspondence to be conducted with every county in the State, and innumerable other difficulties to be overcome. The salary allowed to this officer, when the services were comparatively light, was two hundred dollars ($200) a year. This was not altered by the act of last March. Believing that this was an oversight, and that you would make him adequate compensation, he entered zealously upon the discharge of his duties. I herewith submit his report, and commend it to your careful consideration.

AUDITOR AND COMPTROLLER.

By an act of the General Assembly these offices were consolidated and no Clerk allowed.—The duty of auditing claims, imposed on this officer, his decisions being final, and subject to no supervision, require an officer of firmness and capacity, and the extensive book-keeping, and methodical arrangement of the papers pertaining to his duties as Auditor and Comptroller, require much labor. I recommend an inquiry whether judicious economy does not require an increase of salary and the aid of a Clerk.

COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

I have considered it my duty, in a few instances, under existing laws, to designate Judges to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer; but after full inquiry and careful examination of the laws, I am in doubt as to what is the legislative will in reference to the compensation of a Judge for such special service. I ask such action on your part as shall leave no grounds for doubt.

REPAIRS OF THE STATE HOUSE.

Under the provisions of the resolution passed by the General Assembly, in March last, authorizing the Governor to make needful repairs on the State House, and under the powers conferred upon the Governor, Secretary of State, Public Treasurer and Comptroller, by chapter 103 of the Revised Code, we have caused such repairs to be made to the Capitol, and such additional furniture supplied to the Halls and offices as we deemed necessary; and the Governor and Public Treasurer, in obedience to a resolution of the Convention of the 20th day of June 1866, have had the necessary gas fixtures put up for the lighting of the Halls and rooms of the Capitol. We have executed these duties with as much economy as possible.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.

I have received a communication from Gen. R. E. Colston, Superintendent of the Hillsboro' Academy, which accompanies this message, generously offering gratuitously one scholarship in his Academy to one young man from each Congressional District in the State, and one scholarship to one young man from the State at large, to be designated by the Governor. The Institution asks no pecuniary aid from the State.—Poor young men will be unable to avail themselves of this opportunity to acquire a scientific and military education in this distinguished Seminary of learning, without aid to pay their board. I submit this subject to you, in the hope that you may be able to offer some aid or encouragement to this generous design.

ASYLUM FOR DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND.

It should be matter of just pride that, in spite of the exhausting drafts of the war and its impoverishing results, the State has never ceased to care for the unhappy inmates of her Asylums, and that both are still performing their works of beneficence. The reports of the President, Directors, Principal, Auditor and Treasurer, of our Asylum for deaf mutes and the blind, which I herewith transmit to you, exhibit this Institution as steadily executing, with undiminished vigor, the benevolent purposes for which it was created. I commend their reports to your careful consideration.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

As President of the Boards of Literature and of Internal Improvements, I shall submit to you additional messages, at as early a day as practicable, touching the matters committed to the charge of these boards.

FINANCES, CURRENCY, &c.

I have not commented on our finances, the expediency of establishing Banks, or other means of supplying a currency and relieving the debtor classes of our people, because my administrative duties have so fully engrossed my time, that I have been unable to mature any plans on these subjects, which I could confidently recommend as proper to be adopted. As to our finances, I have nothing to add to the suggestions of the Public Treasurer, which I endorse.

For the large number of persons reduced from affluence to poverty, without fault of theirs, and still oppressed with debt, and the still larger class, who still have a moderate competency, but are beset to find the means of supplying their indispensible wants, and meeting the inexorable demands of the tax collector, I feel the most profound sympathy, but I fear you can do little for their relief. They should place their great reliance upon individual industry, and economy and sobriety, and arrangements and compromises between debtor and creditor, and expect little from government beyond the protection of their rights. The mutual interest of debtor and creditor, generally indicate the proper basis of settlement. In the case of a "Shylock" creditor, the existing law furnishes the debtor with a remedy, by a deed of trust and otherwise, for bringing the creditor to terms by preferring the more lenient ones. The peculiar circumstances of each case will indicate the best adjustment between debtor and creditor. The wholesome provision of the Constitution of the United States, which forbids a State to pass any law impairing the obligations of a contract, should be faithfully observed, as should be all our constitutional obligations; and in the end, the State and individuals will reap the reward which always follows a steadfast adherence to duty. Let us so act, that, hereafter, as heretofore, our hearts may swell with pride at the mention of the "good old North State."

CONCLUSION.

There is much to occasion the gloom prevailing throughout the State. It has been exhibited in various ways. The growing indifference of our people, in all the elections which have lately occurred, is greatly to be deplored. Let us never despair of the Republic. Our time-honored axiom "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only," will have become an unprofitable declaration of principle, when the people shall cease to take an interest in elections. There is much in the review of the recent past to forbid despondency and encourage hope. Our State has not been afflicted with war, or pestilence, or famine. Although we have not been blest everywhere with propitious seasons, in much the larger part of the State, the toils of the farmer have been abundantly rewarded. Our courts, for months, have been exercising full jurisdiction, without interference by the military of the United States, (except in the matter of apprenticing colored children, which it is hoped will be soon satisfactorily arranged,) and as a consequence, crime is being repressed, and the orderly citizen feels the protection of the law. Time and the action of the courts have done much to moderate the animosities and restore the good feeling which existed among us. We have made much advance towards restoring the respect for law and order, which formerly distinguished our people, and all classes are becoming more steadily industrious. Our institutions of learning are reviving, and their increasing number of pupils is highly encouraging. We should be profoundly thankful for the blessings we enjoy, and endeavor, by mutual forgivness and charity, and in all our actions, to deserve the future favor and guidance of Divine Providence.

JONATHAN WORTH.

NORTH CAROLIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 20.

The Senate was called to order rt 11 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

On motion of Mr. Mathews, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate of their organization, also recommending the appointment of a joint committee, composed of three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, to wait on the Governor, which, on motion of Mr. Cowles, was rejected, and on his motion a message was sent to the House proposing a joint committee of two on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House, which was concurred in, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Cowles and McCorkle, as the Senate branch of the committee also a message proposing to go into the election of State Printer at one o'clock, which was concurred in, also recommending Thos. Badger as justice of the peace for the county of Wake concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a committee of three were appointed to draft rules for the government of the Senate; said committee are Messrs. Wilson, Clark and Hall.

On motion of Mr. Clark, a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee composed of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House, to report rules for the government of both Houses.

Mr. Speed offered a resolution, authorizing the Public Printing to be executed at the job office of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, under the supervision of the Secretary of State, to take effect Jan. 1st, 1868; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A message was received from the House, proposing to go forthwith into the election of three engrossing clerks; which was concurred in.—The Speaker appointed Messrs. Battle and Willey to conduct the election. The following gentlemen were nominated: Messrs. Whiting, Stone, S. P. Taylor, J. L. Ramsay, Hampton, Freeman and Busbee. Resulted in the election of Messrs. Stone and Ramsay.

A message was received from the House transmitting a report of the Comptroller and Secretary of State, proposing to print the same.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the reading was dispensed with, and the Senate concurred in the proposition to print.

The hour of one having arrived, and it being the hour appointed for the election of State Printer, Mr. Wiggins nominated W. E. Pell.

Mr. Harris, of Franklin, nominated W. B. Smith & Co., and Mr. Jones, of Wake, nominated Neathery, Nichols and Gorman.

Messrs. Mathews and Moore conducted the election.

The Senate voted as follows:

For Mr. Pell.—Messrs. Speaker, Adams, Avery, Battle, Barnes, Berry, Brown, Covington, Cowles, Cunningham, Edwards, Ferebee, Hall, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Koonce, Leach, Love, Lloyd, Marshall, Matthews, McCorkle, McLean, Moore, Paschal, Perkins Robins, Speed, Spencer, Thornton, Wiggins, Willey, Williams and Wilson.—35

For Neathery, Nichols & Gorman—Messrs. Coward, Etheredge, Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, Respass, Snead, Thompson—7.

For W. B. Smith & Co.—Messrs. Bullock, Clark, Harris, of Franklin, Richardson—4.

Received a message from the House, transmitting the message of his Excellency, the Governor, and accompanying documents, and proposing to print 10 copies of the same for the use of each member and 100 for the use of the Governor. Concurred in.

Received a message from the House, concurring in the proposition to raise a Joint Select Committee on the subject of joint rules of order.

On motion, of Mr. Love, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, November 20th, 1866.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Cowan in the chair.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following representatives appeared and were qualified, viz: Messrs. R. D. Whitley, Wm. H. Crawford, Jos. S. Jones, J. M. Carson, Henry Harding, B. C. Williams, Tyra York, and Phineas Horton.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the due organization of that body.

A similar message announcing the organization of the House, and proposing to raise a joint committee to wait on His Excellency, the Governor, was sent to the Senate, on motion of Mr. Holderby.

The House branch of this committee consists of Messrs. Holderby, Russ and Kenan.

On motion of Mr. McNair, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to go into an election for Public Printer, at one o'clock P. M. today.

Mr. McNair nominated Mr Pell of the *Sentinel*.

Mr. Waugh gave notice that he would introduce, to-morrow, resolutions for a general Amnesty, and a bill to repeal the "Stay-Law," passed by the late Convention.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition to go into an election for State Printer at 1 o'clock, and announcing the nomination of Messrs. Nichols, Gorman and Neathery, in that body.

Mr. Holderby, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that his Excellency would communicate with the two Houses, by message, at 12 o'clock M., to-day.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that the two Houses proceed, at once, to elect three Engrossing Clerks. The following nominations were sent to the Senate, viz: S. R. Taylor, of Stokes, J. A. Hampton, of Yadkin, L. W. Joyner and Silas M. Stone, of Franklin, T. B. Long and W. S. Ramsay, of Chatham, A. S. Barbee, of Orange, R. V. Blackstock, of Buncombe, E. B. Freeman, Geo. M. Whiting and Perrin Busbee, of Wake.

The Senate concurred, and the House voted. Pending the announcement of the result, the Governor's message was received and read and sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print 10 copies for each member of Assembly and 100 for the Governor.

Mr. Waugh presented a report from the Comptroller and Secretary of State, relative to Confederate securities belonging to the State, (required to be made by the late Convention.) Sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

The Committee that superintended the election for Engrossing Clerks, reported the election of Messrs. W. S. Ramsay and S. M. Stone, the former receiving 97 votes, the latter 99.

Mr. Hampton received the next highest vote, 61.

The hour having arrived, the House proceeded to execute the joint order for the election of Public Printer. The House voted as follows:

For Mr. Pell—Messrs. Autry, Baker, Barden, Beasley, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Brown, Bryson, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Cowan, Crawford, of Macon, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Daniel, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Farrow, Foard, Freeman, Galloway, Garriss, Gorham, Granberry, Guess, Harding, Harper, Henderson, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Houston, Hutchison, Jones, Kelsey, Kenan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Latham, of Washington, Lee, Long, Lowe, Lyon, Lutterloh, May, Martin, McArthur, McClammy, McGougan, McKay, McNair, McRae, Moore, of Hertford, Morehead, Morton, Morrisett, Patton, Peebles, Perry, of Wake, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rogers, Rosebro, Russ, Shelton, Simpson, Smith, of Guilford, Stone, Sudderth, Umstead, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Pitt, York—80.

For Messrs. Nichols, Gorman and Neathery.—Messrs. Allen, Ashworth, Black, Blair, Blythe, Bright, Carson, Garrett, Godwin, Hinnant, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Granville, Jordan, Judkins, Logan, Moore, of Chatham, Perry, of Carteret, Rountree, Scoggin, Smith, of Duplin, Stevenson, Teague, Trull, Turnbull, Vestal, Whitley, Wilson, of Forsyth, Williams, of Yancey, Womble, Woodard.—30.

For W. B. Smith & Co.,—Mr. Williams, of Martin.—1

The joint committee subsequently reported the result as follows: Whole vote cast 157. Necessary to a choice 79. Mr. Pell received 115 votes, Nichols, Gorman & Neathery 37, and W. B. Smith & Co. 5. The House then adjourned.

[The Reporter is requested to state that Col. Jos. S. Jones, of Pasquotank, was detained from his seat on yesterday by sickness.]

Branch Sons & Co.

AUGUSTA, GA.

THOS. BRANCH, & CO.,
RICHMOND, VA.

THOMAS BRANCH & SONS,

BANKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 15th. 1866.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Northern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care at best rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c, also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are our present rates for N. C. Bank notes.

NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	24
" Clarendon	3
" Commerce	16
" Fayetteville	10½
" Lexington	12
" " at Graham	25
" North Carolina	37½
" Roxboro'	37½
" Thomasville	37½
" Wadesborough	24½
" Washington	5½
" Wilmington	21
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial Bank Wilmington	20
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	27
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	42
Miners' and Planters' Bank	26

THOMAS BRANCH & SONS,
Bankers and Commission Merchants Petersburg, Va.
Nov. 17-1w.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE WIL. AND MAN. R. R. CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 5, 1866.

THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company will be held in the city of Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, the 28th. instant.

WM. A. WALKER,
Secretary.
Nov 8-td

OYSTERS, HO!—I AM NOW in daily receipt of the finest fresh Norfolk OYSTERS.
I will retail them to regular customers at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per gallon.
W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
Oct 31-tf Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

Private Boarding.

MRS. L. E. HEARTT is prepared to accommodate with board several members of the Legislature.
Nov 16-3t

TIN WARE.

WE have on hand a large assortment of TIN WARE, which we will sell low. Wholesale and retail dealers are invited to examine our Tin Ware.
J. BROWN,
Raeligh, Nov 5-tf With HART & LEWIS.

Wanted,

SHOEMAKERS to work on Ladies, Misses and Childrens pegged Shoes.
R. W. & J. M. SHELLY,
Nov 16-2w* Thomasville, N. C.

Sabbath School Music.

A fine Collection suitable for all occasions is contained in
THE SABBATH SCHOOL TRUMPET.
Choice Hymns and Tunes, Chants and Anthems, and a New Juvenile Cantata. Price, paper, 30 cts., boards, 35cts. Sent post-paid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston.
Nov 16-tc

Application for Charter.

Application will be made to the Legislature at the ensuing session, to Charter the North Carolina Savings Insurance and Banking Company.
Nov 15-1m*

Mrs. DuPre's House.

MRS. DuPre will accommodate with good Board, six or eight members of the approaching Legislature.
Nov 14-1w

COOKE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber having rented the Hotel lately occupied by Geo. T. Cooke, Esq., begs leave to inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate TRANSIENT OR REGULAR BOARDERS in good style, and will spare no pains to render all entirely comfortable.
Members of the Legislature can obtain good board on moderate terms.
MRS. ROSA JEFFREYS.
Raleigh, Nov 13-2w

FOR RENT,

300 ACRES OF GOOD COTTON LAND.
Apply to
KEOCO MILLS CO.,
Boon Hill, Johnston County, N. C.
Nov 14-daw1m

Valuable City Property for Sale.

I WILL sell on reasonable terms a house and lot on Fayetteville Street near the N. C. R. R. The lot contains about one Acre of Land with one of the best Springs of water in this City. A good two story dwelling with basement and a double Brick Kitchen. The yard beautifully shaded with Elm trees. It is also a No. 1, stand for a Family Grocery and would be a good site for a manufacturing establishment, of any kind. There being a sufficiency of water for Engines &c.,
Apply to me at my office over Creech's Store.
W. R. MILLER, Ag't.
Nov 16-2w
Standard copy 2 weeks.

TIN AND SHEET IRON.

No. 44 Fayetteville Street.

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR HARDWARE business, we carry on extensively the
MANUFACTURE OF TIN WARE
and Stove Pipes. Orders promptly attended to, and executed in the best style.
Mending done at all times.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Nov. 2—tf With HART & LEWIS.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE!

I offer my house and lot in Raleigh, near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and the residence of the Rev. Dr. Lacy, for sale. It is a half acre lot.
The House is two stories with an L, consisting of six comfortable rooms with fire places, a porch and piazza. Necessary outbuildings and a good pump are on the premises. The garden spot is excellent. An opportunity and bargain are offered those wishing to purchase a comfortable and healthy residence.
L. S. PERRY.
Raleigh, Nov 5-3tawlm

Valuable Town Property for Sale.

WILL be offered at public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 8th. day of December next, that valuable Lot in the City of Raleigh, known as No. 201, formerly the residence of Secretary Hill, lying on the North side of Hillsborough Street and containing one Acre.
It will be divided into two lots of 105 feet front each, on Hillsboro' Street.
Terms made known on day of sale.
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
Raleigh, Oct 23-2awtds. Trustee.

Zell's Super Phosphate Bone
" " " LIME,
These Fertilizers are recommended as being equal to any in use, and are offered in any quantity at the cost of transportation above Baltimore prices.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Nov 8-tf

ROANOKE

LAND FOR SALE.

AS Attorney, I shall sell, on the premises, for Cash,
ON THE 26TH. DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1866,
At Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the celebrated plantation of
MR. T. P. BURGWYN, KNOWN AS
ALVESTON,
CONTAINING
1,200 Acres, More or Less,
lying in Occoneechie Neck, Northampton county, North Carolina.
This is one of the most beautiful plantations in the whole country, and is surpassed in fertility and productiveness by none in North Carolina. Most of it is high table land, a red soil, cleared and in a high state of cultivation. It is admirably adapted to the production of
COTTON, WHEAT, & INDIAN CORN.
It is well stocked with negro laborers, the former slaves of the estate, who are attached to the place, and can be easily induced to remain by a prudent purchaser. It also has on it several very good white tenants,—good and honest farmers—and is in much demand by this class of tenants. The Barns and Laborers' Houses are very good.
THE MANSION HOUSE
is sufficiently good. It is situated on the Roanoke river, *below* the head of navigation, and in the immediate neighborhood of four railroads leading to Norfolk, Petersburg, Wilmington, and Raleigh.
A plantation of equal value has not been offered for sale in Northampton within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.
W. W. PEEBLES,
Nov 15-tds Attorney, &c., Jackson, N. C.

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.

I HAVE returned from the North with a new and Fashionable assortment. I invite my old Friends and the members of the Legislature to call at the old Store where I have been for 25 years. Don't pass by without calling. What I sell, YOU MAY DEPEND ON; if Gold or Plated you will get the article wanted, or no sale and money returned. Buy of those you can rely on.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the very best and experienced Workman. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.
The following are some of the articles for sale, for *cash only* at small profits.

GOLD.

Gold and Silver Watches,
Gentlemens and Ladies' Chains,
Breast Pins and Ear Rings,
Thimbles and Finger Rings,
Sleeve Buttons and Collar Buttons, Shirt Buttons and Vest Hooks, Spectacles and Keys, Thimbles and Pens, Silver Spoons and Napkin Rings,
Silver Thimbles &c.

PLATED GOODS,

Castors, Cups and Salt Stands, Table, Tea and Desert Spoons &c.,

A Fine and large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles to suit all eyes.
A Beautiful assortment of Gold Plated, and Jett Goods, something new. Walking Canes.
Table Cutlery very best. Those celebrated Roger's Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors.
Assortment of Yankee Clocks.
JOHN C. PALMER.
Nov 15-tf
Salisbury *Watchman* insert 6 times.

RALEIGH AGENCY.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF NASHVILLE, TENN,
HOME OFFICE:
NO. 25 CHERRY ST.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

GEO. H. LENOIR, PRES'T.
S. L. TRIPPE, Sec'y.

Having been appointed agent for the above Company, I respectfully call the attention of the citizens of this section of North Carolina, to the fact that this is a Southern Company with an authorized Capital of $500,000. It's business is ably conducted, by influential, reliable and wealthy citizens of Tennessee.
It has the finest references, and has always been exceedingly prompt in its payments, as can be shown by its records, being sustained by wealthy gentlemen.
It takes both Life and Fire risks on terms as low as any Eastern Company.
This Company is just being introduced into its sister State and I hope it will be well patronized.
Let us support and encourage each other and keep all our money at home.
No one is obliged now to go North to get himself or his property insured, as he can be accommodated here by a company of greatest reliability.
I can be found at any hour of the day at the Raleigh National Bank.
C. J. IREDELL,
Nov 17-3m Agent.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES. } Editors.

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 20, 1866.

The State Printing.

We beg leave thus publicly to tender our warmest thanks to the members of the General Assembly, for the flattering vote in both Houses to-day, with which they honored the proprietor of the *Sentinel*, for Public Printer. This honor we accept, not as a token of personal favor, but as an evidence of the appreciation of the true men of the State, of our labors in behalf of sound Conservatism and of the Constitution. We beg to assure them and the good people of the State, that our efforts shall be unremitting, to promote their interests, moral, political, social and industrial.

To those who voted against us, we assure them that we do not esteem them the less, knowing that they were impelled by motives which a sense of duty prompted. Nor can we allow ourself, to feel unkindly towards either of the gentlemen who were nominated as our opponents. They wanted the work for their own personal benefit, and so did we.

When we became a candidate last year, we distinctly told our friends that we were not prepared to do the work ourself, but could get it done at a Job Printing establishment in the city. We were elected, and the work was done by Capt. John C. Gorman, and subsequently by Messrs. Nichols, Gorman and Neathery. We have said and repeat, that the work was done with great dispatch and promptness. We do not believe that so much work was ever done in the same time in this city, and with the same promptness. We labored under disadvantages for the want of expert and experienced hands on the press, and hence the large amount of work required in so short a time, prevented the press-work, which was done at our own office, from being done as neatly as we desired. Those gentlemen fulfilled their obligation to us. Our friend Capt. Gorman complains that our card was calculated to do him injustice. We cheerfully state, that in that card we did not in any sense mean to intimate that Capt. Gorman or his associates, had entered into collusion with any one to defeat us. We simply meant to say, that we had heard that Mr. Holden actively sympathised with the opposition to us—meaning that Mr. Holden desired our defeat, and of course would promote the interests of any one, to effect that object.

As to the course of the *Progress*, we care to say very little. Its success in *defeating* us, was most signal, and convinces us that the opinions of the General Assembly, of that paper, accord with those we have entertained of it ever since its establishment. We estimate its character politically, to be "neither fish, flesh, nor good fat dog," but a medley of little that is good.—We advise its owners to change its name and its character, in order to entitle it to some respectability.

Election of Speaker in the House.

Our reporter omitted to state, on yesterday, that in the election for Speaker, Mr. Patton, of Buncombe, though not a candidate, received on the first ballot the following votes; Messrs. Clements, Durham, Garrett, Horton, of Watauga, Kelsey, McKay, Neal, Vestal, Whitfield and Williams of Yancey.

In the final vote for Speaker, Mr. Horton, of Wilkes is reported as voting for Mr. McAden. It should have been Mr. Horton of Watauga.

Crowded Out.

The length of the Governor's Message compels us to leave out almost every thing else. Our advertising friends will please bear with us.

APPLES.—We are indebted to our friend Col. Love, of Jackson, for a beautiful specimen of the Buff Apple, which is grown in very large quantities in our trans-montain counties. We consider it a most admirable apple, equal to any Northern Apple. The markets of the world ought to be supplied with them; but this cannot be done until the Western Extension Railroad is put beyond the mountains. Let it be done as soon as possible.

THE EYE AND EAR.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Gardner, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of London,) now of New York, who will be at the EXCHANGE HOTEL, on Saturday, Nov. 24th., and remain until Thursday, the 29th. After that time, he will visit Raleigh monthly, of which due notice will be given.—The Dr. comes highly recommended by the press of the different cities he has visited. Those who require medical or surgical aid for defective sight or hearing should avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for obtaining relief, by consulting Dr. Gardner.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to close his business, offers for Sale, privately, the following property, viz:

ONE SUPERIOR STEAM ENGINE, thirty horse power, made by Messrs. Talbott & Bro., Richmond Va.; and SAW MILL with all its fixtures now and in perfect order.

SIXTEEN FIRST CLASS MULES; several horses, among them one pair of excellent carriage horses, and one of the finest saddle horses in the State.

TWENTY-FIVE WORK OXEN, of good size and quality; several first-rate WAGGONS and HARNESS, Carts and Wheels, Log Wheels and Chains.

ONE FINE CARRIAGE, one Barouche, one Rockaway, one Hack and one Top Buggy.

One hundred Thousand Feet of Sawed Lumber.

—ALSO—

his stock of goods on hand, and will rent out his Store House.

Persons wishing to buy such property, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. I wish to employ, as soon as possible, ten or fifteen good Carpenters.

THOS. G. PERSON.

Garysburg, Nov 17-3w*

Just Received,

18 Ewers and Basins,
W. G. Granite Water Pitchers,
C. C. Chambers,
W. G. Handled Cups and Saucers.

J. BROWN,
With Hart & Lewis.

Raleigh, Nov 16-tf

Members of the Legislature of North Carlina, Session 1866–'67.

1st district, Pasquotank and Perquimans, Dr. Rufus K. Speed.
2rd district, Camden and Currituck, Wilson D. Ferebee.
3d district, Gates and Chowan, H. Willey.
4th district, Tyrell and Hyde, Jones Spencer.
5th district, Northampton, H. C. Edwards.
6th district, Hertford, James Barnes.
7th district, Bertie, David Outlaw.
8th district, Martin and Washington, J. E. Moore.
9th district, Halifax, Mason L. Wiggins.
10th district, Edgecombe and Wilson, Henry T. Clark.
11th district, Pitt, C. Perkins.
12th district, Beaufort, Isaiah Respass.
13th district, Craven, Mathias E. Manly.
14th district, Carteret and Jones, Calvin D. Koonce.
15th district, Greene and Lenoir, J. H. Coward.
16th district, New Hanover, Ed. D. Hall.
17th district, Duplin, Isaac B. Kelly.
18th district, Onslow, Jasper Etheridge.
19th district, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, Salter Lloyd.
20th district, Cumberland and Harnett, Archibald McLean.
21st district, Sampson, John C. Williams.
22d district, Wayne, W. A. Thompson.
23d district, Johnston, Thomas D. Snead.
24th district, Wake, Willie D. Jones.
25th district, Nash, L. N. B. Battle.
26th district, Franklin, Washington Harris.
27th district, Warren, F. A. Thornton.
28th district, Granville, John D. Bullock.
29th district, Person, Jno. W. Cunningham.
30th district, Orange, John Berry.
31st district, Alamance and Randolph, M. S. Robins.
32d. district, Chatham, R. B. Paschall.
33d district, Moore and Montgomery, W. B. Richardson.
34th district, Richmond and Robeson, M. McRae.
35th district, Anson and Union, D. A. Covington.
36th district, Guilford, Peter Adams.
37th district, Caswell, Livingston Brown.
38th district, Rockingham, U. Hand.
39th district, Mecklenburg, J. H. Wilson.
40th district, Stanly and Cabarrus, T. Marshall.
41st district, Rowan and Davie, Robt. F Johnston.
42d district, Davidson, J. M. Leach.
43d district, Stokes and Forsyth, J. E. Matthews.
44th district, Ashe, Surry, &c., A. C. Cowles.
45th district, Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander, J. H. Hill.
46th district, Burke, &c., A. C. Avery.
47th district, Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba, M. L. McCorkle.
48th district, Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland, C. L. Harris.
49th district, Buncombe, Henderson, &c., L. S. Gash.
50th district, Haywood, Macon, &c., J. R. Love, jr.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson, A. J. Dargan, W. P. Kendall.
Ashe and Alleghany, Robert Gambril.
Alexander, Dr. J. H. Carson.
Alamance, R. Y. McAden, A. H. Boyd.
Beaufort, Henry Harding, C. M. Gorham.
Bertie, Dr. P. T. Henry, J. W. Beasley.
Bladen, J. A. Richardson.
Brunswick, D. C. Allen.
Buncombe, Montraville Patton.
Burke, John Sudderth.
Cabarrus, J. M. Long.
Caldwell, James C. Harper.
Camden, W. G. Morriscy.
Carteret, J. M. Perry.
Caswell, Philip Hodnet, E. B. Bowe.
Catawba, W. P. Reinhardt.
Chatham, G. Moore, G. May, Thomas W. Womble.
Chowan, R. D. Simpson.
Cleaveland, Geo. W. Whitfield, P. Durham.
Columbus, Dr. J. M. McGougan.
Craven, S. W. Chadwick, A. C. Latham.
Cumberland, W. McL. McKay, T. S. Lutterloh.
Currituck, W. G. Granberry.
Cherokee, H. H. Davidson.
Duplin, T. S. Kenan, Zach. Smith.
Davidson, C. F. Lowe, Dr. J. H. Shelton.
Davie, J. H. Clements.
Edgecombe and Wilson, Dr. J. H. Baker, J. H. Woodard.
Franklin, Joseph J. Davis.
Forsyth, P. A. Wilson, E. B. Teague.
Gates, Dr. Leigh.
Granville, E. B. Lyon, W. H. Jenkins, H. Freeman.
Greene, F. H. Rountree.
Guilford, W. R. Smith, J. T. Morehead, Jr., J. S. Houston.
Gaston, D. A. Jenkins.
Halifax, D. C. Clark, W. A. Daniel.
Harnett, Dr. B. C. Williams.
Haywood, Green Garrett.
Hertford, Dr. G. C. Moore.
Hyde, Tilman Farrow.
Henderson and Transylvania, Jas. Blythe.
Iredell, J. A. Rosebro, J. H. Stevenson.
Johnston, Perry Godwin, B. R. Hinnant.
Jones, Jacob F. Scott.
Jackson, Thaddeus D. Bryson.
Lenoir, R. F. Bright.
Lincoln, Dr. M. L. Brown.
Martin, Abner S. Williams.
McDowell, James Neal.
Mecklenburg, R. D. Whitley, J. M. Hutchison.
Montgomery, Allen Jordan.
Moore, William M. Black.
Macon, W. G. Crawford.
Madison, N. Kelsey.
Nash, Jonathan M. Stone.
New Hanover, R. H. Cowan, C. W. McClammy.
Northampton, R. B. Peebles, E. A. Martin.
Onslow, A. J. Murrill.
Orange, W. W. Guess, S. D. Umsted.
Pasquotank, J. B. Jones.
Perquimans, Thomas Wilson.
Person, W. A. Bradsher.
Pitt, W. R Williams, John Galloway.
Randolph, E. T. Blair, Joel Ashworth.
Richmond, Peter McRae.
Rowan, O. G. Foard, W. H. Crawford.
Robeson, Rory McNair, J. A. McArthur.
Rockingham, J. Holderby, R. B. Henderson.
Rutherford and Polk, G. W. Logan, N. Scoggin.
Sampson, John Bardin, G. W. Autry.
Stokes, Silas Westmoreland.
Surry, Harrison M. Waugh.
Stanly, S. C. Morton.
Tyrell, W. W. Walker
Union, Jonathan Trull.
Wake, C. J. Rogers, J. P. H. Russ, Robt. S. Perry.
Warren, John R. Turnbull, T. I. Judkins.
Washington, Charles Latham.
Watauga, William Horton.
Wayne, J. H. Everett, G. C. Garris,
Wilkes, P. Horton, Dr. Tyre York.
Yadkin, T. M. Vestal.
Yancey and Mitchell, Mr. Williams.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Tuesday Morning Dispatches.

Markets and Financial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, P. M.

Cotton opened firmer, but closed weak. Sales of 2,500 bales at 33½@35. Flour dull and lower. Wheat, Corn, Oats, Beef, dull. Pork firmer; mess $22½.

Naval Stores quiet.

Gold $1.40½.

More Speculations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, P. M.

A special from this city to the N. Y. *Post* says, that facts divulged to-day show little hope that the President will recommend impartial suffrage in his message.

A special to the *Commercial* says, that it is confidently expected that reconstruction will be amicably settled early in the approaching session, and that negotiations for that purpose are in progress between the President and sundry politicians of all parties, North and South,—the basis being universal suffrage and general amnesty. The President, it is said, partially accedes to this proposition, but insists, upon constitutional grounds, that the question of suffrage properly belongs to the States, and that so far he is averse to any action of Congress upon the subject. The special also states: "If assurances can be obtained from Southern leaders of the speedy adoption of universal suffrage, the President will waive his objections."

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The report is confirmed that Chili and Peru have consented to accept the mediation of France and England.

Consols 90½. Fives 70½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.

Cotton quiet. Middling uplands 14d.

From the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.

A special to the Brownsville *Courier* reports a spirited attack on Matamoras on the 9th. The skirmishing lasted several hours—the assaulting party, under Topia, gaining the advantage, but, distrusting Carolina, he did not follow up his success.

Topia died of the cholera on the night of the 10th. This event will change the current of affairs.

MOBILE, Nov. 19.

Cotton sales to-day 750 bales middling 30a 32.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

A public meeting of whites and blacks was held here last evening to consider the suffrage question. It was addressed by Senator Harlan and others, including one negro.

Harlan expressed the belief that if Congress was petitioned for impartial suffrage, there would be no difficulty in the way of a passage of a law for that purpose.

The President in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

The President is here to attend the grand Masonic display. He is the guest of Governor Swann.

Latest Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

Gold $1,47½. Exchange 9 for sight.

Cotton firmer at 34 a 35½.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO's.

3RD. OPENING

OF FALL & WINTER GOODS.

RECENT purchases by our COL. TUCKER, who is constantly in the Northern Markets have placed us in possession of another Large and well selected Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dress Goods, HATS, SHOES, BLANKETS &c., &c.,

Customers friends and strangers, it will be *greatly to your interest* to make our store your headquarters for your purchases.

Our House is one of the oldest in the State and you can rely on buying good goods at a small advance on Cost.

We invite your attention to the following list of prices:

4-4 Domestics at 22½ cents worth 25 to 30 cents,
Checked Homespuns at 25 cents, worth 30 to 35 cents,
Calicoes at 15 to 20.
DeLanes and Armmes at 32 to 35 cents.
Plaids for Ladies Dresses at 35 to 50 cents.
Black and Colored Alpacas from 37½ to 75 cents.
Black and Colored Silks from $1,50 to $3,00.
Beautiful Stock Ladies fine Winter Dresses.
Square Wool Shawls at $3,00 worth $4,00.
Long double Shawls " 4,50 worth 5,00 to 6,00.
Ladies Linen Hdkfs., at 12½ cents worth 20 to 25 cents.
Ladies Kid Gloves at $1,00 worth $1,50.
A superb stock Ladies Hats and Bonnets.
A fine assortment Ribbons and Trimmings.
Hoop Skirts a tremendous lot from $1,00 to $2,00.
Men's Soft Hats at $2,50 worth $3,00 to $3,50.
Men's and Boys Cassimeres from 60 cents to $2,00, worth $1,00 to $2,50.
Boots and Shoes a large Stock at very low prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Ladies' Cloaks and Furs from $4,50 to $40.00 and a Thousand articles not mentioned.

REMEMBER OUR MOTTO,

BEST GOODS

AT LOWEST PRICES,

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

NEW YORK, CITY.

RUFUS S. TUCKER & T. McGEE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Nov 19-tf

STOCK COMPLETE!

Members of the Legislature

COMING TO RALEIGH, THIS WINTER

WILL FIND,

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'

Successors to

E. L. HARDING,

THE PLACE TO BUY

DRESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
DRESS SHIRTS,
UNDER SHIRTS, DRAWERS
FURNISHING GOODS,
UMBRELLAS TRUNKS &c.,

Prices 20 to 25 per cent below houses outside of the regular trade.

CALL AT

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S,
Nov 19-tf Clothing House.

"SOUTHERN BELLE"

HOOP SKIRTS

Full size for Misses and Children,
Just received at
G. T. COOKE'S.
Oct13-tf

Special Notices.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggil's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is announced that **Maggiel's Billious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhoea Pills** cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, **Maggiel's Salve** is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 11 Pine St., New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

DISEASES OF THE

EYE AND EAR.

DOCTOR GARDNER

[FORMERLY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.]

OCULIST AND AURIST, OPERATOR ON

THE

EYE AND EAR!

Respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that he will be at the EXCHANGE HOTEL, on Saturday Nov. 24th. and remain until Thursday Nov. 29th. and again on Saturday Dec. 22nd. until Thursday the 27th.

After that time monthly, of which due notice will be given.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

And can be consulted on Deafness, Noise in the Head, Catarrh, Discharges from the Ear, Scales in the Ear, Accumulation of Wax in the Ear, Obstruction of the Eustachian Tube, and all Acute or Chronic Diseases of the Ear and Air passages.

Artificial Eyes,

Inserted without PAIN, and perfectly resembling the natural eye. Operations for Cataract, strabismus or Cross Eye, Artificial Pupil, &c., skillfully performed, and all diseases of the

EYE AND EAR,

treated, and every operation in Aural and Opthalmic Surgery, performed by

DOCTOR GARDNER.

Principal Office, 84 West Fortieth street, New York For reference, Testimonials, &c., send for a CIRCULAR,

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Louisville *Journal* says: "The testimonials which Dr. Gardner presents to the public could never have been obtained, except by the display of great skill and learning in his profession. One thing especially commendable in the Doctor's practice is, that he will not attempt an incurable disease for the sake of a fee, but frankly tells the patient whether he can be cured or not. We cheerfully recommend Dr. Gardner to the attention of all our friends who may be suffering from diseases of the eye or ear.

The Richmond *Times* says: We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Gardner is the most scientific and successful eye and ear Surgeon in this country.

"Dr. Gardner's treatment of the eye and ear is wonderful."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"We feel justified in recommending Doctor Gardner to those suffering from diseases of the eye and ear."—*Richmond Whig.*

"We can safely and cordially recommend Dr. Gardner, who will fulfill all he undertakes to perform."—*Baltimore Clipper.*

The New Orleans *True Delta* says: "We can safely recommend Dr. Gardner as a successful operator on the eye and ear. He will not undertake to treat a case unless a cure can be effected.

The Wheeling *Register* says: "Dr. Gardner is one of the most successful Oculists and Aurists in the country. We advise those suffering from the diseases of the eye and ear to consult him."

Oct 11-6m

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too patent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an *alterative medicine* to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

Williams & Haywood, P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C., and Dealers generally.

Oct 3-2m

HIGHEST CASH Price paid for RAGS, by
W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
Oct 23-1m Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I desire a rather small School, or School connexion, in a healthful section. I refer to my varied experience in all kinds of secular Schools and to my work—my Pupils including Ministers of State, Presidents of Colleges, learned Divines and eloquent Speakers; but I have others from men whose exalted positions give them *responsibility* and *trustworthiness*.

WM. H. OWEN.

Lexington, N. C. Nov 7-tf
Danville, (Va.) Times copy 2 times and forward account to Lexington, N. C.

CLOTHING!

JUST received a new supply of the latest Styles, and at very low Prices. I call particular attention to my large stock of Over Coats, which I will sell at very low prices.

Oct 22-tf A. KLINE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons holding orders against the city of Raleigh are respectfully requested to present to J. J. Christophers for registration preparatory to payment.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

C. B. ROOT,
Nov 16-1w City Treasurer.

THIRD GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS

AT

SMITH'S.

NEVER BEFORE

HAS SUCH AN ELEGANT,

VARIED, AND WELL-SELECTED

STOCK OF

Ladies' Dress Goods

BEEN DISPLAYED

TO THIS COMMUNITY.

All can find something to suit their ideas.

It is useless to enumerate prices.

With them all seem pleased

No better evidence than

the constant throngs that daily crowd around our counters can be given.

Ladies will find this assortment decidedly the most attractive offered this season, and at very much reduced prices.

I would also call attention to our stock of

CARPETS,

DRUGGETS,

RUGS,

DOOR MATS, &c.

OVER 5,000 YARDS

NEW CARPETS

IN BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN,

Opened this day,

in the most elegant colors and fabrics,

selected with great care, and with special view to suit the requirements of this market, at

THOS. SMITH'S,

25 Sycamore street,

Oct 25-tf Petersburg, Va.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina for the incorporation of Pasquotank Lodge No. 103, F. & A. Masons.

By order of the Lodge.

WILLIAM GLOVER,
E. City N. C. Nov 13-1m Secretary.

Lost.

A Lady's gold watch and chain. The watch rather large size but flat, single case, gold face, black figures and steel hands. The second hand steel also. A water scene engraved on the back. Also a smaller engraving of the same character on the face. Handsome, curiously wrought Gold chatelain with a hook, and finished with an eagle's head, with ruby eyes, and a ring in the beak, from which to suspend trinkets. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the Watch and Chain.

Apply at
Nov. 15, tf. THIS OFFICE.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE!

ON THE SECOND THURSDAY IN DECEMBER, that being the 13th day of the month, I will sell to the highest bidder, upon the premises, that desirable

COTTON PLANTATION,

lately owned, and resided upon, by Miss Elizabeth Hinton, dec'd.

The tract is situated on Neuse River, six miles East of Raleigh, on the Tarboro' Road, adjoining the lands of David Hinton. It contains

ELEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE ACRES,

of land,—from THREE TO FOUR HUNDRED of which are cleared. About 100 acres are fine low grounds, not liable to over-flow. This is considered one of the best Cotton Plantations in the County, and the bottom land will always produce enough Corn to sustain it.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

consist of a handsome Dwelling House, containing seven rooms, located on a commanding site. There are three frame houses also on the premises, with two rooms each, and all necessary out-houses, cabins, barns, gin house, carriage house, &c.

As this land will be sold on the liberal credit of only one-third cash, the balance payable in one, two and three years, a rare opportunity is afforded to parties wishing to purchase a first-class farm.

Personal security will be required, and title will be with-held until the last payment is made.

NOTE.—This Land will be divided into three tracts, the House-tract 600 acres, another tract of 350 acres, and another of 245, plots of which may be seen at my office above Creech's Store.

Nov. 2—4d W. R. MILLER,
Standard copy. Agent of Legatees.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Auction, at White Oak plantation, in Johnston County, five miles west of Clayton,

DECEMBER 12TH. 1866,

200 barrels of Corn, 10,000 pounds Fodder, a lot Sweet Potatoes, Fat Hogs, Sows and Pigs, four good Mules, seventeen head of Cattle, two Carriages, three Buggies, two Wagons, three Carts, and five setts Harness, a good assortment of Farming Utensils, one sett Blacksmith Tools, one fine Piano; also a 60 gallon Brandy Still new.

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME, WILL BE SOLD

A 15 Barrel Turpentine Still,
A 30 Barrel Rosin Still.

The Stills can be seen at Clayton.

TERMS CASH.

ALEX. MILLER.

White Oak, Nov 15-3twtds*

SOMETHING NEW

UNDER THE SUN.

A New Era In Medicine!

☞ Let the Suffering and Diseased read the following.

☞ Let all who have been given up by Doctors, and spoken of as incurable, read the following.

☞ Let all who can believe facts and can have faith in evidence, read the following:

Know all men by these presents, That on this, the Twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Six, personally came Joseph Haydock to me, known as such, and being duly sworn, deposed as follows: That he is the sole general agent for the United States, and dependencies thereof, for preparations or medicines known as MAGGIEL'S PILLS and SALVE, and that the following certificates are verbatim copies to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES SMEITER,
L. S. Notary Public,
Wall Street, New York.

June 1, 1866.

DR. MAGGIEL:—I take my pen to write you of my great relief and that the awful pain in my side has left me at last—thanks to your medicine. Oh, doctor, how thankful I am that I can get some sleep. I can never write it enough. I thank you again and again, and am sure that you are really the friend of all sufferers. I could not help writing to you, and hope you will not take it amiss.

JAMES MYERS,
116 Avenue D.

This is to certify that I was discharged from the army with Chronic Diarrhœa, and have been cured by Dr. Maggiel's Pills.

WILSON HARVEY,
New York, April 7, 1865. 27 Pitt Street.

The following is an interesting case of a man employed in an Iron Foundry, who, in pouring melted iron into a flask that was damp and wet, caused an explosion. The melted iron was thrown around and on him in a perfect shower, and he was burnt dreadfully. The following certificate was given to me by him about eight weeks after the accident.

New York, Jan. 11, 1866.

My name is Jacob Hardy; I am an Iron Founder; I was badly burnt by hot iron in November last; my burns healed, but I had a running sore on my leg that would not heal; I tried Maggiel's Salve, and it cured me in a few weeks. This is all true, and any body can now see me at Jackson's Iron Works, 2nd Avenue.

J. HARDY,
119 Georick Street.

Extract from Various Letters:

"I had no appetite; Maggiel's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Salve behind my ears and the noise left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail."

I have over 200 such Testimonals

As this, but want of space compels me to conclude

J. MAGGIEL, M. D.

P. F. PESCUD AGENT FOR RALEIGH, FOR

Maggiel's Pills and Salve.

NOTICE.—None genuine without the engraved trademark around each pot or box, signed by Dr. J. MAGGIEL, 11 Pine Street, New York, to counterfeit which is felony.

Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canada—at 25 cents per box or pot.

Aug. 2-tf

Tournament and Coronation Party.

THERE will be a Tournament and Coronation Party at Louisburg, N C on Thursday the 22nd. inst. Knights of the adjoining Counties are respectfully requested to send in their names for enrollment.

J. B. CLIFTON,
Nov 14-1w Marshal.

FOR SALE.

A FINE HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS.—Apply to C. W. D. Hutchings, Raleigh, or the undersigned, four miles West of Raleigh.

Oct. 31—tf W. S. TUCKER.

WANTED.

BY A YOUNG LADY, thoroughly educated and experienced, a situation to teach the English Branches and Music in some private family or public school. Address,

TEACHER,
Nov 20-4w Enfield N. C.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

CHANGE OF RAILROAD SCHEDULE

OFFICE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co., NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 1, 1866.

On and after Monday next Mail Train will run daily as follows:

Leave Morehead City	7 15 A. M.
Arrive at Newport	7 43 "
Leave Newport	7 45 "
Arrive at Newbern	9 00 "
Leave Newbern	9 15 "
Arrive at Kinston	10 52 "
Leave Kinston	11 00 "
Arrive at Mosely Hall	11 35 "
Leave Mosely Hall	11 42 "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	12 15 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Goldsboro'	3 30 P. M.
Leave Mosely Hall	4 10 "
Leave Kinston	4 52 "
Leave Newbern	6 40 "
Leave Newport	8 00 "
Arrive at Morehead City	8 30 "

Passenger tarin connects with North Carolina Railroad Train going West at 12 45 P. M., and returning leaves after arrival of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad train going South.

Passengers from the West wait from 11 20 A. M., to 3 30 P. M.

The accommodation train will leave Morehead City on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every alternate day as follows:

Leave Morehead City (Station)	4 00 A. M.
Leave Newbern	7 00 "
Leave Kinston	11 30 "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	1 00 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Goldsboro' at	5 00 A. M.
Leave Kinston at	8 30 "
Leave Newbern at	12 00 M.
Arrive at Morehead City (Station) at	2 30 P. M.

This train leaves Goldsboro' Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after arrival of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad train going North and arrives every alternate day in Goldsboro' at 5 15 P. M.—a later train than mail train for passengers going North.

WM. M. HARVEY,
Oct 3-3m Sup't of Transportation.

SECOND ARRIVAL.

NEW AND LATEST STYLES

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

SUCH AS

Merinos, Delaines, Reps, Silks, *figured and plain*, Alpaccas, Bombazine, Scotch Plaids, &c., &c., &c.,

We refer especially to our second arrival of Calicoes, Jaconets and Swiss Muslin, Laces and Dress Trimmings.

Domestics, Bleached and Unbleached.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

of large number and beautiful selection.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS. Together with a large stock of Ladies' Shoes.

Ready made Clothing at Cost.

We have on hand, at this time, a large stock of Ready-made Clothing and desire to clear it out, as we intend to change our line of business and keep only *Ladies' Wear*, and we are in *earnest* when we say we will sell at cost. Come and try us is all we ask!

Country Merchants will do well to call and examine this stock.

BOOTS!

Gent's Calf Boots at $4,00!!!

M. ROSENBAUM.
No. 16, Fayetteville, St.
Oct 26-tf Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., beg leave to announce that, pursuant to instructions from Dr. P. BABCOCK, the Proprietor, they will offer for sale, at Auction,

On Tuesday, the 27th. instant, at Eleven o'clock,

The Dwelling House, out-houses and offices, in which he now resides, together with

Twenty Acres of Valuable and highly Improved Land

This desirable property is situated one mile east of the capitol. The dwelling house is built in the cottage style, and consists of four comfortable rooms, with piazza thirty-two feet in length It has the usual out houses, viz: a smoke house, kitchen and servants rooms. Also, a large Barn thirty feet by forty, a shed fifty by twenty, a rat proof corn house, &c., &c.,

All these buildings are new, in good order and condition, and fit for the immediate occupation of the purchaser.

At the Same Time will be Sold,

An excellent, nearly thorough bred, Stock Horse, and a fine blooded mare and colt—the Colt by this horse.

A first rate Milch Cow and Calf.

Two Buggies and Harness complete.

One Wagon, one cart, some Plows, Harrow,

Corn Sheller, Hominy Mill, Cotton Planter, Straw Cutter and a variety of other articles, useful on a farm, including a lot of Corn and Fodder, Peas, Sweet Potatoes &c.,

Also, a few of the best stock Hogs in the county.

—ALSO—

A Cooking Stove in complete order, Sale to take place on the premises.

Terms Easy and liberal.

The property can be seen at any time.

Raleigh, Nov 7-tds.

FARMS FOR RENT.

I HAVE THREE FARMS, IN CLOSE CONTIGuity, in the County of Beaufort, which I offer to rent for the ensuing year.

These Farms are situated between the towns of Washington and Newbern, ten miles from the former and twenty from the latter place. The locality is a healthy one. I prefer to rent all together; failing in this, I will rent separately.

To my son, who is now on these farms, and to Maj. Bowman, residing upon the premises, I refer for full information. Persons desiring to rent will make their wishes known to me at this place.

Apply immediately to W. A. BLOUNT.
Nov. 2—1m Raleigh, N. C.

☞ *Journal*, Wilmington, and *Commercial*, Newbern, copy ten days and forward bills to Gen. B.

BEAUTIFUL lot of Cloths, Cassimeres and Kerseys, for Gent's and Boys, at

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.
sept 20-tf

SAW MILL.

Having increased the machinery on my Water Power, and not having sufficient water to work it all, I would sell my Saw and gearing complete which was put up by Messrs. Tapley, Lumsden & Co. six months ago, and is now in perfect order.

Apply to
JNO. M. CRENSHAW,
Nov 14-1w Forestville, N. C.

$100 REWARD!

MY Store, at Hartsfield's Mills, four miles east of Rolesville, was broken into on the night of the 8th. inst. and THIRTEEN WATCHES, which were left with me for repair, stolen, besides a few other articles.

One of the watches was a large, double-cased, gold watch, without a second hand. Half of the remainder were out of repair.

I caution the public to be on the look-out for these articles. I will give $100 reward for the recovery of the whole or $50 for the Gold Watch; a ratable proportion of the other $50 for any one of the others.

E. J. HARTSFIELD,
Nov 9-wd.sat2w* Rolesville, N. C.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

EIGHT OR TEN Gentlemen, members of the Legislature, who desire Board in a private family during the session, can obtain the requisite information, on application by letter or in person, to

REV. J. M. ATKINSON,
Raleigh, Nov 9-td Presbyterian Parsonage.

CHOICE AND RELIABLE

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Instruments, Brushes, Medical Saddle Bags, Cases and Chests, Toilet articles, Perfumery, Window Glass and

PURE SALAD OIL AND LICORICE AND TONQUA BEANS,

IN WHOLE CASES, and the most Popular Remedies,

FOR ALL DISEASES, EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AT

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Being desirous of securing a certain amount of "GREEN BACKS," MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION, VISITORS, and all my friends and acquaintances, who have a surplus, and need supplies of Medicines, and other articles in the DRUG LINE, are most cordially invited to call, or send in their memorandums, and make an EXCHANGE. The most satisfactory inducements will be offered.

Special attention is called to the following preparations and all who are *suffering*, expect to *suffer*, or know others who are liable to *suffer*, should not fail to secure a Bottle of his FAMOUS DIARRHŒA SYRUP. Which is regarded for 10 or 12 years past by many in this community as a *specific* for that and kindred diseases. *Many hundreds of solders and others have been cured with one dose*—Price 50 cts.

After a great many experiments, he has succeeded in preparing a LOTION, the constituent parts of which is dissolved in Rose Water, which with one or two exceptions has never failed to cure in 2 or 3 days the most obstinate form of *Camp Itch and Similar Cutaneous* diseases Price 50.

He also reminds the reader that this is the Season for Sowing *Turnip Seed*, and that he has a full supply of *fresh* and reliable. *Ruta Buga Flat Dutch, Purple Top strap leaved* and other *Turnip Seed*.

P. F. PESCUD.
June 18-tf

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT SWEEPS THE FIELD; NEW IMPROVEMENTS;

LOW PRICES;
DOES NOT CLOG;
HAS NO COMPLICATIONS OF GATES OR COSTLY FLUME WORK;
COMPACT FOR SHIPMENT;
GREAT WATER-SAVER;
THE ONLY WHEEL THAT EXCELS OVERSHOTS;
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR SUPERIORITY.

Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 96 Liberty Street
New York.

Agents: A. Y. LEE, Society Hill, S. C., and SAML. BAKER, Graniteville, S. C.
Aug. 13-6m

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

COACH AND SADDLERY

HARDWARE.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS

Late Thomas Mackenzie & Son

No. 222 Baltimore St., BALTIMORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825

Felloes,	Saddle Trees,
Hubs,	Hog Skins,
Spokes,	Sheep skins,
Springs,	Shoe Thread,
Canvass,	Saddlers' Hair
Varnish,	Enameled Leather,
Carriage Bolts.	Bag Leather,
Tire Bolts,	Skirting,
Moss,	Harness Leather,
Wheels,	Stirrups, Bits, &c., &c.

Also, all other articles appertaining to the business.

Sept. 5-6m

JEWETT & NORRIS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Of Boston, Mass., and London England,

CONTINUE TO COLLECT UNCLAIMED PROPERTY, MONEY, DEBTS, &c.

IN ANY PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OR EUROPE.

Copies of wills and all other records obtained.—Cases prosecuted in favor of heirs, legatees, &c., upon favorable terms.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE. ☜

More than $500,000,000 of unclaimed Money,

are invested in the NATIONAL DEBT of Great Britain, alone, in trust for the

Unknown Heirs, Legatees, &c.,

a large portion of whom are known to be in America

Mr. Jewett is an Attorney at Law, in England, representing the firm in London, and gives all business in Europe his personal attention.

All letters must be addressed to the Boston office, and a stamp must be enclosed.

References:

ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq., Merchant, Boston, Mass.
CAPT. J. B. GREGORY, U. S. N., Hamilton, "
CHAS. C. FILLEY, Esq., New Orleans, La.
Aug. 11-2aw6m

JORDAN & CARR,

Successors to Geo. B. Jones & Co.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

125 Sycamore St.,

PETERSBURG, Va.,

DEAL IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices &c.

As they purchase their goods in person, or through their Agents residing at the North, exclusively for Cash and from first hands only, they can offer inducements equal to any *Jobbing House, North or South*. Merchants, Physicians, and others are earnestly invited to examine their Stock.

WALTER B. JORDAN, JOSEPH CARR.
sept 15-3m

COTTON GINS.

THE GENUINE GEORGIA COTTON GINS

Emory's Cotton Gins with Condenser,

Eagle Gins,

RAILWAY HORSE POWERS

Lever Horse Powers.

CAST IRON GIN WHEEL SEGMENTS,

COTTON PRESSES,

HAY PRESSES,

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,

Corn Shellers,

STRAW CUTTERS,

GRUB HOES.

AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES,

Collins' Axes; and a full assortment of Agricultural Implements and Hardware of every kind.

Send for Catalogue.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
Sept 3-3m Newbern, N. C.

MAJ. JAMES M. MAYO,

OF EDGECOMBE Co., N. C.

WITH

KADER BIGGS & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

KADER BIGGS, J. J. BIGGS, } **NORFOLK, VA.**

Special attention paid to the sale of COTTON and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

BAGGING and ROPE furnished at lowest Market Prices; payable in COTTON.

June 28-6m

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,

HAVE now in Store, for the fall trade, a well selected Stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Patent Medicines, Trusses, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Which they offer for sale at the most reasonable prices for cash, or in exchange for Wheat, Cotton, Flaxseed and Beeswax. Orders promptly filled and forwarded by Express, C. O. D., to all parts of the country.

Raleigh, Oct 23-1m

Important to The People.

A. W. FRAPS,

DEALER IN FURNITURE.

West Side Fayetteville Street,

Next to Mahler's Jewelry Store, and opposite the Market,

INVITES Attention from City and Country to his large and elegant stock of furniture, on hand and to arrive, consisting of complete chamber Setts, Mattrasses of various designs and qualities, suitable for Cottage or Palace. His supply of SOFAS, PARLOR, DINING ROOM and OFFICE CHAIRS, &c., &c., is not excelled in the State.

UNDERTAKING.

He respectfully announces that he has added to his other business, that of undertaking, and is now ready to supply those who may require them. Coffins of any desired quality. He has the best material for woodwork, elaborate silver plain mountings, plating, etc., and a new HEARSE, of modern pattern and finish.—He is therefore in condition to furnish everything requisite for funeral occasions and will attend to all orders for his services, in this line, with promptitude.

Oct 27-3m.

French Window Glass.

75 Boxes Window Glass, all sizes, in first rate order. Better glass and less broken than the American.

For sale by
Oct 23-1m WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

WHITE LEAD, Linseed Oil, Varnishes, and Colors of all kinds, Suitable for House, Carriage and Sign painting.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Oct 23-1m

Kerosene or Coal Oil,

OF the very best quality, constantly on hand at the Drug Store of
Oct 23-1m WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

A Large and beautiful stock of Hand, Parlour, Passage, Bracket and suspension Lamps and Lamp Chimneys of all sizes for sale at
Oct 23-1m WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SOAP! SOAP!!

A Large supply of SOAPS, Comprising every variety, from Lubin's finest to Common Lye Soap. Hotels, Country Merchants, and Boarding Schools, will find the very article they want in this stock.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Oct 23-1m

Brushes! Brushes!!

Hair, Teeth, Nail, Shoe, Shaving, Horse, Printers Lye, Dusting, Painting, Varnishing, Striping, Marking and many others for sale at

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.
Oct 23-1m

Oils! Oils!!

MACHINE, LAMP, Tanner's Linseed, Kerosene, Spermo-Lubricating, Olive and Castor Oil, in quantities to suit.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Oct 23-1m

Housekeepers.

WILL find at our Store Spices, of all kinds, Cooking Extracts, Cooking Wine, Gelatine, Soda, Cream of Tartar, Pearlash, Saleratus, Potash, Concentrated Lye, Bath Bricks, Rotten Stone, Stove Polish, Starch and Bluing.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Oct 23-1m

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

FINE WINES, Brandy, Whiskey, Gin and Jamaica Rum.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Oct 23-1m

SMUT IN WHEAT.

600 LB. Blue stone, a sure preventative of Smut in Wheat, if soaked in it before sowing. For sale, cheap, at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Oct 23-1m

Isaac Hollingsworth.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Notions, &c., &c.,
Oct 19-1m

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD CO.,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 23rd, 1866.

THE attention of shippers is called to the

Great Through Freight Air Line,

which is now in full and successful operation from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Columbia, S. C., via S. & R. R. R., R. & G. R. R., N. C. R. R., and C. & S. C. R. R., carrying freights North and South with greater dispatch and lower rates than any other route.

Attention is particularly called to advertisement of C. B. Allen, freight agent of this road.

W. G. LEWIS, Gen. Supt.
Aug. 23-tf R. & G. R. R. CO.
Standard and Progress copy till forbid.

NEW FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP

IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.

M. MARTIN & CO.,

Having removed their works from Stowesville, Gaston county, to Charlotte, respectfully inform their old patrons and the public generally that they have opened a

Foundry and Machine Shop

at the old Navy Yard lot, in the City of Charlotte, where they are prepared to make all sorts of

CASTINGS

for Steam Engines Mills Factories, Water Wheels Cane Mills, Farming Implements, &c., &c.

REPAIRING.

Particular attention will be paid to repairing of all kinds.

All work shall be done in the very nicest style, and the best material used.

M. MARTIN,
JOHN WILKES.
July 2-t

ASSETS $4,000,000. ASSETS $4,000,000.

SEPT. 1st. 1866.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF

HARTFORD, CONN.

W. H. CROW,

General Agent,

For the State of North Carolina, Petersburg, Va., and surrounding Counties.

IN addition to the loss and prompt payment of Justus Kinseys policy for $5,000, is now added another loss, by the death of J. E. Weeks, of Elizabeth City, N. C. for $5,000, and again promptly settled by the Ætna.

By this practical illustration of the advantages of Life Insurance, it is commended to the confidence and support of every one desirous of providing for surviving loved ones.

As an investment merely, a Life Insurance Policy is as safe an investment of funds as can be made.—The principal, generally, is not only many times in excess of the amount paid, but in a sound company it has no rival for security, and no species of Government bonds are a more desirable investment.

W. H. CROW, Gen. Agent.
Oct 11-3m Office North of Capitol.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT

Authorized September 12th, 1865

DIRECTORS:

R. W. Pulliam, *Pres't.* C. P. Mendenhall,
W. H. Willard. Geo. W. Swepson,

W B. Gulick, *Cashier.*

This Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business.

Gold and Silver Coin, Domestic Exchange, and United States, State and local Securities bought and sold.

Uncurrent money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposites received and careful attention paid to the accounts of business men and firms

Collections made at all points in the State of North Carolina 53-1y

N. F. RIVES, M. D., T. A. PROCTOR, M. D.

RIVES & PROCTOR,

SUCCESSORS TO Dr. N. F. RIVES,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BRUGGISTS,

107 Sycamore St. Petersburg, Va.,

OFFER to the Fall trade a complete stock of everything usually kept in a first class Drug House.

Cash or C. O. D. orders solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest market rates.

Mr. T. C. CAMPBELL, formerly with Geo. B. Jones & Co., is with us and will be pleased to serve his friends.

Sept 8-3m.

KEROSENE OIL.

THE BEST KEROSENE OIL, AT ONE DOLLAR per gallon, and twenty-five cents per quart.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Oct. 31—tf For HART & LEWIS.

THEY COME BY EVERY EXPRESS!

Daily Arrivals From Our

NEW YORK MANUFACTORY!

DRESS SUITS,

WEDDING SUITS,

PARTY SUITS,

BUSINESS SUITS.

We take measures and order from New York at lowest prices

CALL AND LOOK AT THE FASHIONS.

R. B. Andrews & Co.,

DONT FORGET

THE "RISTORI" HAT

Selling for $1.25.

R. B. Andrews & Co.

Nov 16-tf

YARBROUGH HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

IN taking charge of this well known Hotel, I promise the public that it shall be kept and conducted in a style that will give entire satisfaction to its patrons and guests.

The rooms have recently been refurnished, and the entire house thoroughly renovated. It is beyond all comparison

The best House in the City,

and shall be kept in a style worthy of the house.

W. G. RIDDICK,
Nov 9-tf Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT OF THE BANK of Cape Fear, in this City. Apply to J. G. Burr, Cash., Wilmington, or to

W. H. JONES,
Raleigh, Oct 30-tf Cashier.

WOLTFORD, DILL & CO.,

Shipping, Receiving, Forwarding, and

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Personal attention paid to the sale of Produce

AGENTS FOR

MURRAY'S N. C. & N. Y. STEAMSHIP LINES

BETWEEN NEWBERN & NEW YORK.

General Vessel Agents.

November 29 96-1y.

VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.

Claims collected any where in the State.

May 30 196-1f.

P. A. WILEY & CO.

BANKERS, FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

Dealers in Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver, &c.,

Collections Made,

DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

July 19-tf

BROWN & CUYLER

General Commission Merchants

93 BEAVER ST. NEW YORK.

JNO. POTTS BROWN,

LATE OF BROWN, DEROSSETT & CO.,

Established in N. York in 1846.

RICHD. M. CUYLER,

OF GEORGIA.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.
Aug. 28-3taw3m

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

NEW YORK.

TOTAL ASSETTS $706,742.

DIVIDEND FOR 1865 45 PER CENT.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

The North America Life Insurance Company, from the day of its inauguration to the present time, has outstripped its cotemporaries in growth and prosperity.

Its success is thoroughly attributable to the actual mutual benefit that it grants to the policy-holders, its liberal features, and the perfect security which it is able to guarantee to those whose money is placed with it.

NOTICE, that the North America grants *thirty days' grace* in payment of Renewals, while in other Companies all the money you have invested is forfeited if your premium is not paid by 12 o'clock, noon, *of the day upon which it falls due.*

Life Endowments and Term polices made and full information given by

FREDERIC G. HANSEN,
Agent for North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C.

P. S. Liberal inducements made to canvassers.
Nov 12-1m*

NEW CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 226, Corner of Charles and Baltimore Streets (SECOND FLOOR)

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE BUILDING,

BALTIMORE, Md.

THE undersigned are now offering a first-class New stock, (at wholesale only) of Foreign and Domestic Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Italian Cloths and all Fabrics belonging to MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR. From long experience and from arrangements with European Agts. and American Factories we promise accommodations equal to the oldest and best established Houses in the trade.

We solicit an Inspection of our Goods.

An examination incurs no obligation to purchase. Fair dealing and prompt attention to orders may be relied on.

FULLERTON & WEST.

THOS. D. FULLERTON, late with HAMILTON
H. M. WEST, EASTER & Co.
Sept 14-3m

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS

FEMALE COLLEGE,

Granville County, N. C.,

(Within half a mile of Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.)

THE PRESENT SESSION WILL CLOSE ON the 23rd of December. The next Session will open on the 1st Wednesday in January. No vacation given in the Winter.

A new building has just been completed, by which a large additional number can be accommodated.

For particulars, address,

Rev. C. F. RIDDICK, *President.*
Nov. 3—2m Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

JOHN W. COSBY,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL furnish Plans and Specifications for Dwellings, Churches, Factory Buildings, Jails and every description of Building. Also, all kinds of drawings with promptness and on reasonable terms.
Nov 8-tf

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

109 WATER STREET,

NEW YORK.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, JAS. C. VAN PELT, } New York. CHAS. H. BENNETT, Raleigh, N. C.

Liberal advances to Planters & Shippers.

All consignments to us covered by Insurance.
Sept 14-3m*

A LARGE AND VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE

IN WARRENTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

PAUL F. FAISON, AND OTHERS, EX PARTE, } *In Warren Court of Equity.*

By virtue of a decree made in the above cause, at Fall Term 1866, of the Court of Equity for Warren County, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House door in the Town of Warrenton, on a credit of twelve months on the 15th. day of December next, the large and commodious House and the Lots belonging thereto, in the Town of Warrenton, adjoining the lands of John T. Williams and others, it being the premises on which Harrodd Faison, deceased formerly, resided in said Town. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
Warrenton, Oct 29-2aw6w

JAS. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY

(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co., Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice. Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

Both of us having had over twenty years' experience in business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel confident we can secure full prices for our friends who will favor us with their consignments.

REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of N. C. and W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.

JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.
Aug. 30-6m

JUST RECEIVED.

GENT'S FRENCH FELT HATS.

BRIGHTON,

"How's That?"

PARK, and all latest styles Wool Hats, for men and youths, and CAPS of every description.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.
Sept 5-tf

1866. FALL TRADE 1866.

M'ILWAINE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

No. 79 Sycamore Street,

Petersburg, Virginia,

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR friends and the trade generally that the steady increase of their business has rendered it necessary for them to add two rooms to their Dry Goods Department, together with a large and convenient entrance from Tabb street, which arrangement gives them a most spacious Sales-room, well lighted, and enables them by this increased accommodation to add largely to their Fall Supply.

They beg leave to invite particular attention to their extensive assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

made to order under the supervision of Mr. A. S. SHAFER, whose long experience in this department of business, in this city, has made him familiar with the wants of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina. Anticipating a heavy Trade this Fall, their stock will be found unusually large, embracing a general assortment of

American and Foreign

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

together with a full line of

NOTIONS,

which having been purchased for cash, they have no hesitation in saying to the Trade, that they are prepared to offer such inducements as will insure satisfaction.

Capt. EDWARD GRAHAM and Mr. JOHN McNEECE have charge of this Department, and will be pleased to exhibit our stock to buyers visiting this market.

McILWAINE & CO.
sept 15-3m

WATSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

THE ART IMPROVING!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF AMBROTYPES, Ferreotypes, and the larger size Photographs.

PORCELAIN pictures made with all the beauty of an ivory painting.

PHOTOGRAPHS of every size and style, plain or colored.

Call and examine specimens, and you will be convinced that there is no use going beyond Raleigh to get work in my line.

Aug. 27-tf J. W. WATSON.

NOTICE.

THE firm of JAMES McKIMMON & SONS having been dissolved by the death of James McKimmon, Sr., the business will be conducted hereafter under the name and style of

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

Thanking our friends and the public generally for the patronage so liberally extended to the old Firm, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same to the new.

Promising, by strict attention to business, to use our utmost exertions to please.

A. N. McKIMMON,
J. McKIMMON.
Aug. 27-3m

J. W. VICK, of Wilmington, C. P. MEBANE, of Alamance Co., W. D. REYNOLDS & BRO., of Norfolk Va.

VICK, MEBANE & CO.,

GROCERS

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Corner Chesnut and Water Streets,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments solicited. Cash advances made on consignments in hand.

Nov 2—3m

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE COTTON PLANTATION.

Apply at
Nov 12-tf THIS OFFICE.

CITIZENS GENERALLY!

EVERY body, from all over the State—those who have, and those who have not, bought of us—are respectfully invited to call and see our NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

FOR MEN.
FOR YOUTHS.
FOR BOYS.
FOR CHILDREN.

R. B. Andrews & Co.

Nov 8-tf